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FAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE EXISTS FOR PROGRESS ON DISARMAMENT

LD051223Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[V. Levonov article: "The Time for Action"]

[Text] Disarmament is a pressing problem of our time and the central question of contemporary world politics. It is already acknowledged everywhere that without the ending of the arms race and without substantial steps along the path toward disarmament it is impossible to bring about a cardinal solution of urgent problems of international cooperation in the political, economic and other spheres.

The problem of disarmament is attracting increasing attention on the part of people and states. Its growing significance is indicated, for instance, by the fact that during the 32d UN General Assembly session the delegations of almost all 149 UN member states touched on this problem to one degree or another in their speeches, stressing the exceptional importance of solving this problem for the destiny of peace.

During 1977 questions of limiting the arms race were also examined at a multitude of other forums. Certain specific steps were also taken in the direction of limiting the arms race. Thus, on 18 May 1977 a convention on the prohibition of the military or any other hostile modification of the natural environment was signed. During the visit to France last summer by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a Soviet-French declaration on nuclear weapons nonproliferation was adopted. In October, during the British foreign secretary's visit to the USSR, an agreement was concluded between the two countries on preventing the accidental outbreak of nuclear war.

Many international agreements on questions of limiting the arms race have been concluded in recent years. Their significance is generally recognized. However, the arms race continues.

The world public is alarmed by the fact that there are schemes in the West for the creation of new types of weapons including those of mass destruction. You only have to refer to the U.S. plans for the barbaric neutron bomb. These plans are correctly assessed as U.S. intention to embark on a new spiral of the arms race.

In politics, gambling on force of arms is incompatible with the process of relaxing tension and with international security. History has repeatedly demonstrated that an action produces a reaction. The appearance of a new type of weapon on one side has invariably led to the appearance of the same weapon on the other side, but in a more sophisticated form. "If the NATO countries make a choice in favor of producing neutron weapons," the TASS statement of 12 March 1978 declares, "such a decision would confront the Soviet Union with the need to make due reply to this challenge in the interest of insuring the security of the Soviet people and their allies." The arms race does not guarantee security either for a single, isolated state or for any group of states. On the contrary, with each new step in the improvement of modern weapons and in the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, the danger of the outbreak of war intensifies.

Many voices in the West are expressing alarm over the growing tempo of the arms race. A prominent U.S. scientist, G. Kristiakowsky warns, in a well-argued statement, against the dangers of accelerating the nuclear arms race. P. Warnke, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, admitted that U.S. security can only be reduced if new means of mass destruction are adopted.

These days the time factor is assuming growing significance. There is no justifi[cation] for dragging out talks on disarmament. Of course, these talks are a complex busi[ness]. They affect the most sensitive aspects of the activity of states and their nation[al] security. However, obstacles in the disarmament talks basically arise because of the reluctance of certain Western countries to proceed toward just agreements, which are not detrimental to the national security interests of the participants in the talks. [This is] for instance the position of the Western states at the Vienna talks. This is now the fifth year that they have been endeavoring to use these talks to bring about a change in their own favor, in the balance of armed forces and armaments that has taken shape in central Europe. Only this can explain the fact that it has not yet proved possible to achieve any tangible results in Vienna despite the efforts of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states, which have submitted many constructive proposals during these talks.

The following situation also occurs. As a result of negotiations, including those at summit level, the sides succeed in reaching agreement on key provisions of very important agreements on limiting the arms race. It merely remains to formulate these accords in international agreements. But at this point the opponents of the agreements exert their subversive influence on the course of the negotiations. What methods do they not resort to! Their arsenal includes the hackneyed thesis about the imagined threat from the USSR and the totally groundless "argument" that the accords reached are a one-sided concession to the Soviet Union, also the assertion--of which everyone is sick and tired--that the system of monitoring the implementation of the agreement is inadequate, and so on and so forth. Such actions by forces opposed to disarmament measures also affect the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Contemporary international life requires the adoption of effective steps toward limiting the arms race and disarmament. There is a favorable atmosphere for this now. It is determined above all by the interest of all people in disarmament, by the correlation of forces in the world arena, and by the persistent and purposeful demands of broad circles of the public for an end to the arms race.

The dynamic and consistent line of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in these questions has created substantial preconditions for the successful solution of the problems of disarmament. In the disarmament sphere there is perhaps no direction or issue on which the Soviet Union has not made concrete and realistic proposals. Many of them have already helped in achieving international agreements, and others are being discussed in the course of various talks. Just recently the Soviet Union has put forward a number of new major proposals. These include proposals for the simultaneous ending by all states of the production of nuclear weapons, the reduction of stocks of these weapons and their total elimination, measures for preventing the danger of nuclear war, the mutual renunciation by the USSR and the Western powers of neutron weapon production, and measures for consolidating military detente in Europe.

On 15 March PRAVDA published the draft convention on prohibiting the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear and neutron weapons, which the states of the socialist community submitted to the Disarmament Committee.

There are many grounds for supposing that 1978 can become an important stage in the struggle for the limitation of the arms race and for disarmament. Never before have businesslike talks been conducted in such a considerable number of specific areas of curbing the arms race and of disarmament. These include above all the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

They also include the talks between the USSR the United States and Britain on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, and the bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, and also on the prohibition of the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and, in this context, the prohibition of radiological weapons.

Important talks on a bilateral and multilateral basis (in particular at the level of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the context of the London conference of states which export nuclear materials, equipment and technology) are being conducted to strengthen the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime. Meetings of representatives of a group of European states have been devoted to the problem of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Mention should also be made of the Soviet-U.S. meetings to discuss the limitation and reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. Other talks on specific disarmament problems are also being conducted.

The comprehensive discussion of disarmament problems is proceeding in the context of the Geneva Disarmament Committee and in the New York committee preparing for a special UN session on disarmament.

It is, of course, impossible to assert that all the talks enumerated are of equal importance and are at equal stages on the path toward final agreements. Certain talks have progressed quite a long way, and the positions of the sides have drawn closer together; others are studying the key questions of the proposed agreements; while at other talks the main work still lies ahead.

The main condition for success is the existence, among the participants in the negotiations, of the will to achieve practical accords. If all the participants in the talks display this will and if the Western states abandon their attempts to use the talks to derive one-sided advantages, and if they do not pile one problem on top of another, thereby driving the talks into a labyrinth with no way out, the number of such agreements could be considerable.

The basis of any disarmament agreement must be the principle of not damaging the national security interests of the sides. "The Soviet Union takes effective pains over its own defense," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "but it is not seeking nor will it seek military superiority over the other side. We do not want to disturb the approximate balance of military strength, which has now developed between East and West in central Europe, for instance, or between the USSR and the United States, but in return we demand that no one else seek to disturb it in their own favor."

The special UN session on disarmament in May and June of this year will undoubtedly be a major international event. It is destined to become an important forum for the broad discussion both of a fundamental approach to the solution of questions of disarmament and also of the main directions of the states' top-priority efforts in this area. It has been agreed that the session must adopt final documents which include a declaration on disarmament and an action program on disarmament. The Soviet Union, jointly with the other socialist states, submitted its drafts of the aforementioned documents in September 1977. Other states have also submitted their proposals. These documents provide the necessary material for making the kind of mutually acceptable decisions which might not only give positive impetus to the current disarmament talks, but might also promote progress from talks to real steps.

In accordance with the special session's agenda, the question of a world disarmament conference will also be examined at it; the Soviet Union, like a number of other countries, attaches exceptionally great significance to the convening of this conference. This conference must be a forum making it possible to move on from the declarations and recommendations adopted by the UN General Assembly sessions to practical work on effective agreements on disarmament. It would be able to fulfill in the best possible way the tasks determined by the special session.

Mankind is faced with the crucial task of taking effective steps toward arms limitation and disarmament. And the actions of all peace-loving forces in this direction must be all the more persistent and resolute.

URGENT NEED EXISTS FOR PRACTICAL STEPS TO END ARMS RACE

LD060853Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 14 Signed to Press 30 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Pressing Need"]

[Text] For all the diversity and multifaceted nature of the international events witnessed by the world last week, certain ones attracted special public interest by virtue of the special importance of the problems with which they were connected. And however scant the reports from Geneva which reached the airwaves or the pages of the press, where the Soviet-U.S. talks are being held on a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and where the Disarmament Committee is sitting; from Vienna, where the 14th round of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe is taking place; or from New York, where preparations are in full swing for the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, which opens 23 May, they invariably found themselves the center of attention. The fate and well-being of millions of people on earth depend on whether we succeed, through talks, in totally eliminating the threat of world war and in halting the arms race. "Chief among the dangers which threaten the people's peace and quiet in our time," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has emphasized, "is undoubtedly the continuing arms race. To halt it and prevent the world from slipping toward nuclear catastrophe as though by inertia and by virtue of the senseless logic of the buildup of military arsenals--this is now the root of the question."

Two Approaches

These aims are being pursued by the Soviet-U.S. talks on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms, whose results, as the press emphasizes, will largely determine whether the cause of military detente will make headway. Although, from the viewpoint of comprehensively resolving the problem of disarmament, the tasks facing the two sides at this stage are modest--to prevent new spirals of the arms race by limiting strategic nuclear systems--the conclusion of an agreement would open the way to new talks and to more radical accords on this complex problem. As the Washington POST writes, "for a multitude of reasons we are now living through a key stage in the sense that the question of the direction to be taken by the United States and the Soviet Union is being decided--either toward an accelerated arms race, leading to a nuclear hecatomb, or toward a pause, marking a reduction in the huge arsenals of weapons whose stocks are now 2-3 times larger than necessary for the destruction of civilization."

The progressive world public is alarmed at the complications which the U.S. side has created in completing the talks. Although the White House occasionally repeats assurances that the conclusion of a new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union remains one of the administration's most urgent tasks, there is a delay over the practical solution of questions on which agreement has still not been reached, and there is a continuing policy of further building up arms and strengthening military potential.

The duplicity and contradictoriness of the U.S. side's position are expressed, above all, in the fact that it is trying to combine the arms limitation talks with the creation of dangerous new types of weapons and with ever increasing requests for military appropriations. New types of arms are being put into production, such as cruise missiles, Trident nuclear-powered submarines, MX mobile ICBM's, XM-1 tanks and others. Reports occasionally leak from the committees of Congress, which are now discussing the record military budget for the next fiscal year, that the administration is intensively indoctrinating the legislators, seeking increased funds to develop the next generation of arms. Judging from the results of a recent discussion of the question of military appropriations in the House Armed Services Committee, which added more than $3 billion to the military budget for the construction of an additional nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and a nuclear-powered missile cruiser, it is not hard to understand that the administration's efforts will not go unrewarded.

At the same time Washington and its NATO allies are blocking the adoption of the proposals on practical disarmament measures authored by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Recent confirmation of this was provided by the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which ended 9 March. Only total indifference to fundamental questions of peace on the European Continent can account for the fact that the U.S. delegation, while not advancing a single proposal which would lead to military detente, rejected, essentially from the beginning, the socialist countries' realistic program providing for the conclusion between the participants in the all-European conference of a treaty banning the first use of nuclear weapons against each other; the accord on the mutual renunciation of production of the neutron bomb; an agreement not to enlarge the opposing military and political groupings and alliances on the European Continent with new members; the accord on limiting military exercises to no more than 50,000-60,000 men; the extension of the military measures of confidence envisaged in the final act to countries in the southern Mediterranean, and others.

The NATO countries are also taking a similar stand at the Vienna talks, where their delegations, also rejecting the socialist states' realistic and flexible proposals, are trying to secure definite advantages for themselves and thereby upset the existing correlation of forces in the center of Europe.

Together with the other socialist countries the Soviet Union, despite the intrigues of the enemies of detente, is continuing persistently and purposefully to pursue the policy of halting the pernicious process of the unrestrained arms race and of preventing nuclear war with its inevitable and incalculable calamities. [paragraph continues]

The need for energetic actions in this direction, for deepening the relaxation of tension, for ending the arms race and for disarmament, was again stressed at the 28 March Kremlin reception for M. Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, deputy chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Protest Movement Growing

This policy is enjoying the immutable and ever increasing support of the people of the world, as is eloquently indicated by the protest movement against the neutron bomb, which is spreading daily, not only on the American and European continents. Millions of people are participating in it. The call contained in the appeal "to the peoples and governments of all countries," which resounded from the platform of the international forum against the neutron bomb held in Amsterdam 18-19 March, to display initiative and to do everything to protect life and the future from the danger arising from the new escalation of the nuclear arms race, has been heard in many different corners of the world. In many countries such as the Netherlands, Britain, Canada and Sweden, signatures are being collected for an appeal to the U.S. administration to abandon its intentions to begin production of the neutron bomb.

The mass movement of protest against these weapons was undoubtedly one of the chief reasons that the NATO leaders were obliged to postpone indefinitely the 22 March special meeting of West European Government representatives on the question of the deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe.

The United States has encountered serious difficulties in its attempts to impose the barbarous new weapon on its NATO partners, who cannot disregard the sentiments of the broad public in their countries. It is significant that so far not one West European government has openly shouldered the responsibility of saying "yes" to neutron weapons, although none of them has officially rejected the U.S. plan either.

The bourgeois press is leaning over backward in its attempts to prove that the movement against the neutron bomb is "inspired by Moscow." Ridiculing such assertions, the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME wrote 25 March that their authors will have to include among the people "loyal to Moscow" many prominent figures in the German Social Democratic Party, the chairman of Sweden's Social Democratic Workers Party [as published], leading figures among Norway's Social Democrats and finally, the Dutch defense minister, who has resigned. "In reality" the newspaper remarks, "the protest campaign against the neutron bomb is not a movement which is inspired by someone. This campaign is an expression of the world public's profound concern over the new spiral of the arms race, which would result from the production of the neutron bomb. Many Western politicians also share this concern."

In this regard there is a special urgency in the initiative of the eight socialist countries, which submitted to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva the draft international convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons. It wholly accords with the aims of the people's struggle against the arms race.

The very course of international life has already placed practical steps to limit the arms race and for disarmament on the agenda of the world community. There is a pressing need to take them. And the sooner the better.

'MUCH IS AT STAKE' IN NEGOTIATING NEW SALT AGREEMENT

LD051456Y Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

["Objective and Artificial Difficulties"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--The principal aim of the cold war and arms race warriors now is to "frustrate a new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement--SALT-2", writes the NEW TIMES WEEKLY [NOVOYE VREMYA] in its editorial article. "They have already succeeded once: in 1976 when an agreement, as appraised by the Ford administration, had been almost ready. Today, when the drafting of the agreement has reached such a stage that in the opinion of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance it can be submitted to Congress already this summer, the American and other opponents of detente are making frenzied efforts to torpedo it for the second time.

"If SALT-2 comes into being, a more productive period may set in in the entire complex of Soviet-American relations. If SALT-2 comes into being, there will appear a new incentive for a more effective solution of problems of disarmament. If SALT-2 comes into being, the process of detente will receive a powerful impulse."

"Much is at stake. This is not an issue of one side outsmarting the other. No, the point is that the USSR and the United States, together with other states, should arrest the landslide of armaments, ensure a stable and secure peace. All countries and peoples would gain from this."

"Much divides the socialist and the capitalist states: fundamental and social distinctions, ideological incompatibility, dissimilar approaches to many international problems," NEW TIMES writes. "These are objectives, natural difficulties. They are great, indeed, and they should not be ignored. They cannot be avoided. But it is possible and necessary to protect relations from other difficulties--artificial, invented difficulties, difficulties that are introduced from the outside. They should be protected from attempts to gain something by way of propaganda campaigns like the clamour about 'violations' of human rights in the socialist world, like the endless talk about the notorious 'Soviet military menace', this poisoning of the climate of relations with microbes of mistrust, suspiciousness and alienation. Relations should be protected from the turning of various problems into such knots when it is becoming difficult to find the thread necessary to unwind them."

"Also contraindicated to good relations are such things as deviations, for reasons of temporary expedience, from norms of goodneighbourliness and from existing accords. The Vladivostok accord on the limitation of strategic arms was reached in 1974, but Washington began retreating from it, and this did much to procrastinate and complicate further negotiations. A joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East that opened up the road to a settlement of the conflict was signed in the Autumn of 1977. From it, too, White House retreated and gave preference to the Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo tripartite collusion. How can relations be developed along an upward trend in conditions of such zigzags and retreats?"

WESTERN CIRCLES BELITTLE COMING UN DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT

LD051632Y Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5 TASS--The forthcoming special General Assembly session on disarmament is going to be an important political event, the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes. It will be for the first time in the 33 years of the existence of this organisation that disarmament problems will be discussed so widely at an international forum, the weekly writes. The world public closely follows preparations for this meeting. And this is quite understandable because there is no other problem more important today that that of disarmament. There is growing realisation of the fact that the continued arms race is the main danger that puts the survival of mankind at stake.

A great deal has been done in this field in recent years. A number of agreements and accords have been concluded to curb the arms race in a number of major directions, limit or ban individual types of weapons and their spread in some spheres. Talks, multilateral, bilateral and tripartite, are being conducted on a wide spectrum of problems. All this is undoubtedly a success for the peace forces, a result of the efforts of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and many other states.

But the arms race has not yet been stopped. The machinery of war preparation consumes yearly enormous material and manpower resources which are needed for raising the living standards of the peoples and for the social and economic development of states.

Under the cover of the propaganda campaign over the "Soviet menace" the NATO countries are stepping up their war preparations, the NEW TIMES goes on. Plans are being made in the USA for the manufacture of the neutron bomb, a new weapon of mass annihilation, and for deploying such weapons in Western Europe. Implementation of these dangerous plans would seriously complicate the situation in Europe and throughout the world and precipitate a new, qualitative leap in the arms race.

These conditions give added urgency to the need for vigorous actions by all states and all forces coming out for disarmament and for delivering mankind from the nuclear danger.

In their proposals certain Western states exhibit a desire to belittle the significance of the session, to make its final documents a matter of routine, and to flush out concrete content from them. Certain circles in the West, especially in the NATO countries, would like to reduce the General Assembly session to statements and declarations of good intentions in the matter of disarmament in order to conceal their actual reluctance to stop the arms race.

The present world situation is favourable for the adoption of positive decisions by the special General Assembly session. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power for the session to be held in a businesslike manner.

WESTERN COUNTRIES URGED TO BACK SOVIET NEUTRON INITIATIVE

LD0514337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Vladimir Gubarev article: "A Game Without Rules"]

[Text] The story of the neutron bomb is not working out the way its creators would like. Hardly had it been born in the depths of nuclear centers when Pentagon generals started trumpeting about the new "wonder-weapon" which would at last give them "the advantage in a future war."

But this propaganda campaign soon turned against its initiators. People rapidly understood how dangerous the neutron monster is and how it could become a fuse capable of lighting the flames of nuclear catastrophe. And even the definition "wonder-weapon" itself was too reminiscent of the evil past, when the Nazis gave this same name to the V-2, which killed London civilians.

Nor did the "deterrent" effect on which the "neutron" generals were counting work. They once spoke of a monopoly of nuclear weapons, then of nuclear submarines, MIRVs and so forth, but in our age there cannot be any such "monopoly" on scientific and technical progress. Soviet science, technology and industry insure the country's defense by any means, however complex they may appear.

In their letter to U.S. President J. Carter, prominent Soviet scientists again confirmed that it is impossible to count on a monopoly of any weapon, including neutron weapons, and there is only one alternative--a ban on the neutron bomb. They appealed to the President not to begin a new spiral of the arms race.

Carter himself did not reply to the scientists' appeal. But the American press immediately tried to lessen the effect of this letter. However, the voice of Soviet scientsts was heard by their colleagues throughout the world, including across the Atlantic. It is no accident that not one prominent American scientist has supported the new weapon. For a real scientist to say: "Yes, I am for a new spiral in the arms race" is to stain his conscience, name and science. Those who advocate the new weapon are Pentagon and NATO generals and figures connected with the military-industrial complex. Their positions are extremely clear: to give life to the neutron bomb and export it to Europe, by whatever means.

These attempts are opposed by a broad front of fighters against the neutron bomb, in which the scientist and the miner, the student and the farmer, the construction worker and the seaman--all the world's honorable people--stand shoulder to shoulder. They call on the governments of Western countries to support the USSR's proposal on the mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production and to thwart the Pentagon's criminal plans.

CARTER LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAM CONTAINS NOTHING NEW

LD0 50945Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[L. Maksimenko dispatch: "Carter's Trip"]

[Text] Mexico City--U.S. President J. Carter's visit to Venezuela and Brazil has served as an occasion for announcing some new program in U.S. relations with Latin American countries. This plan, the Mexican newspaper EL DIA writes, is aimed at strengthening economic control over developing countries.

After Carter's speech in the Venezuelan Congress, Deputy F. Munoz declared: "We do not need fine words but the sincere desire to change the nature of relations between the north and the south (developing and developed capitalist countries--L.M.). But Carter confined himself to words."

The "new" approach to Latin American countries expounded by the U.S. President essentially contains nothing new for Latin America, and is aimed in practice at preserving and strengthening U.S. positions on the continent.

NEW AFRICA POLICY CONTAINS 'GULF BETWEEN WORDS, DEEDS'

LD0 51435Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Ye. Rusakov article: "Words and Deeds"]

[Text] New York, 2 April--Setting out the principles of American policy in Africa in his speech in the Nigerian capital of Lagos, U.S. President J. Carter, with the usual phrases on "human rights" and the economic development of "Third World" countries, promised help to African countries in their struggle against the remnants of colonialism and racism. The speech also contained "warnings" addressed to the racist regimes of southern Africa. Statements were released which represent an attempt to discredit assistance given to Ethiopia by socialist countries and to frighten African states with the specter of the "Red danger."

As CBS correspondent Bob Schieffer noted, Nigerian leaders had expected "stronger words in relation to South Africa and promises of economic sanctions, which the United States opposes."

The American presence in Nigeria is being used to push through its "compromise" resolutions of the Rhodesian and Namibian problems on the basis of "pacifying" the racist regimes and advancing the West's economic, military, strategic and political interests. U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance and A. Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, met with the foreign ministers of some "front line" African states. During the talks the Anglo-American plan for a settlement of the Rhodesian problem was discussed.

The American press notes the "restrained" reception for the head of the American administration in Nigeria. This reception reflects the apprehension of the countries of the "dark continent" in relation to Washington's "new African policy," which is characterized by a gulf between words and deeds.

CARTER TOUR PRODUCED NO 'SIGNIFICANT' RESULTS

LD051323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "In Accordance With Publicity Formulas"]

[Text] New York, 3 April--U.S. President J. Carter's tour of Latin American and African countries ended with a brief stop in Liberia. The purely symbolic visit to that state, which was founded by American Negroes, in many respects fitted in well with the nature of the entire tour, which was planned mainly for publicity.

However, the abundance of publicity rhetoric did not conceal the contradictions manifested during J. Carter's trip, when specific questions affecting the interests of the United States and of developing countries were discussed. Venezuelan President C. Perez criticized the refusal by the West, and above all the United States, to actually acknowledge the "Third World's" just demands for the restructuring of international economic relations.

Tension in U.S.-Brazilian relations, caused by disagreements on a number of questions, including Washington's so-called human rights campaign, has not diminished. The North American guest's public lectures in morality were assessed in Latin America as the "big stick" policy in a propagandist wrapping.

In the joint communique the Nigerian side expressed "great disappointment" over the fact that certain countries, including the United States, are refusing to support economic sanctions against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and are "pursuing a policy of overt cooperation" with that regime.

The U.S. press has drawn attention to the fact that the U.S. side's propaganda attacks against the policy of the USSR and Cuba in Africa have been unsuccessful.

The absence of any significant, specific results is a characteristic feature of this trip by the head of the U.S. administration. The visit has confirmed the objective incompatibility of the interests of the United States and the developing countries on a number of fundamental issues.

LINKAGES THREATEN 'CRUCIAL MOMENT' IN U.S.-USSR TIES

LD060722Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary by station observer]

[Text] The news media both in the Soviet Union and elsewhere have had a great deal to say lately about United States-Soviet relations. The Soviet press specifically noted a slowdown in these relations attributable to America's policy. Here is our observer's comment on the issues.

American political jargon may well register a new entry--namely, the expression, "linkage." It figures prominently in the American press these days, and it is flaunted ostentatiously in public pronouncements.

The peculiarity of this term is that it is applied largely with regard to the Soviet Union in whatever it happens to be doing at home or abroad. The gist of it is pure and simple: A problem of Soviet-American relations that can be and should be solved is linked to something that is predictably insoluble and has nothing to do with the original problem at issue.

A typical exhortation emanating from American politicians these days is generally based on the premise: unless the Soviet Union does this or that, or vice versa, unless it stops doing something. The second part of the phrase usually promises some kind of reprisal all the way to an aggravation in Soviet-American relations. To be sure, this kind of concept has been in circulation for some time. Several years ago its protaganists played havoc with the United States-Soviet trade agreement, meticulously worked out to step up bilateral trade. At the time, American legislators managed to tie up United States adherence to the agreement with the flow of Jewish emigration out of the Soviet Union--quite apparently things that hardly go together. Such was the essence of a United States congressional provision pertaining to trade. Naturally this country had to renounce it as constituting interference in Soviet internal affairs. Moreover, should the number of Jewish emigrants drop, as it eventually did, the Soviet side would have been obliged to depart, or rather export, its Jewish residents in order to keep American legislators happy, and thus keep our trade going.

It is noteworthy that while in the past this kind of linkage was applied to specific, somewhat limited, areas of Soviet-American relations, like business, today it is practiced in what seems to be a big way. Thus any progress towards a new SALT accord was said to be contingent on Russian behavior in Africa. It sounds as though a new SALT agreement were a sop to those Russians and the Americans themselves could not care less about it. Obviously there is no need to explain how important it is to get an agreement that could bring under control the existing stockpile of nuclear weapons and hopefully would lead to a reduction of these weapons. It is perfectly safe to say that both nations are equally interested in having such an agreement.

It may be argued, of course, that after all America is a democratic country, and everybody can say whatever he feels like saying, perhaps without giving a second thought to it. The trouble is that a lot of these statements linking the unlinkable come from people who ought to have learned to measure the impact of their world. (?Exemplary) in this connection lately have been California representative Henry Waxman. In an interview for the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Mr Waxman linked the case of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, a man awaiting trial in the Soviet Union on criminal charges, to Soviet-American relations in general. If he goes on trial, the California Democrat was quoted as saying, it would poison the whole atmosphere in United States-Soviet relations. In other words, free Shcharanskiy and a promise our relations would have improved. Simple as all that.

Just to enlighten Mr Waxman, it should be pointed out that none but a court authority can decide whether a man is innocent or guilty. Certainly it is a little out of the bailiwick of an American congressman to clear a man of all charges even before his case comes up in court. Suppose a Soviet official were to tie up the future of Soviet-American relations, the same case should be heard in a United States court. [sentence as heard] That would sound too ludicrous to be taken seriously. Or perhaps the future of Soviet-American relations is taken here more seriously. In any case a truly crucial moment is clearly emerging in United States-Soviet relations. According to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, the time has come when new efforts must be made to make Soviet-American relations dynamic and more constructive. Certainly in matters of this kind hardly anyone can afford to dilly dally be testing linkage theories in practice.

U.S. DISTORTS DEFENSIVE NATURE OF USSR MILITARY DOCTRINE

LD051357Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Maj Gen V. Larionov: "The Strategy of Security and the Inventors of Anti-Soviet Myths"]

[Text] When future generations of historians come to study the international relations of the 1970s they will not only pay homage to the impressive successes of the policy of peace and international security conducted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. They are bound to note also that this policy found its way into people's hearts and minds having beaten a path through the obstacles of the cold war and the utterly gross distortions of the peace initiatives of the USSR and its allies.

In order to wreck or at least inhibit the process of relaxation of international tension and justify the arms race, certain circles in the West, above all in the United States, are bleating about the mythical "threat from the East." They are trying to speculate on imaginary contradictions, ones they have thought up themselves, between the peace policy pursued by the CPSU, on the one hand, and Soviet military doctrine and strategy, which allegedly reflects certain "aggressive intentions."

These fables are no novelty. "Once again, as has often happened before," G. Kistiakowsky, former presidential assistant for science and technology, notes, "influential voices can be heard in our country demanding an intensification of the cold war and an abandonment of efforts aimed at moderation--efforts which are portrayed as 'contributing to Moscow's strategic plans.' Once again we are being urged to act on the basis of...reaction to fear-induced mythical ideas about what the Russians might do."

The current inventors of anti-Soviet myths who play guessing games about "Soviet intentions" are pursuing quite definite aims, which are no secret. They propose, G. Kistiakowsky continues, "accelerated armament so the United States can acquire military superiority beyond the reach of the Soviet Union."

The dabblers in anti-Soviet myths are following the well-trodden path of the champions of uncontrolled militarist preparations. Kistiakowsky himself admits that "throughout the history of the nuclear arms race the United States has, in most cases, been the first to introduce technical innovations and new weapons systems." In fact it was on the basis of an arbitrary assessment of Soviet military might and the "aggressive aspirations" ascribed to the Soviet Union that work on the implementation of a big missile program in the U.S. was accelerated in the sixties. It was as a result of the deliberate dissemination of somber forecasts about the Soviet air and missile defense system that production of the MIRV system was launched. Then a propaganda fuss was kicked up about USSR civil defense, which was allegedly a threat to U.S. security. Finally, despite the people's protests, attempts are being made today to drag the American neutron bomb into Western Europe, allegedly in order to "balance the quantitative superiority of Soviet tanks." The real purpose is, in fact, to lower the "nuclear threshold" and increase the threat of nuclear war.

The result of all these propagandist and militarist initiatives is further spirals of the arms race undertaken in the naive hope of maintaining a monopoly on a particular type of weapon. But, in fact, these measures serve only to deepen mutual mistrust and hinder the implementation of the course toward disarmament. Nevertheless, the American propaganda machine continues to slide along the old dangerous path.

What Is Today's False Thesis?

Since last summer there has been a marked recrudescence of the campaign about the alleged threat to the United States of the prospect of a buildup of Soviet military might and its objective. R. Pipes, chairman of the special "B group," who was once appointed by the White House from "outside" to defend the views of the "hard-liners," published an article in the Washington POST in July 1977 entitled "The Soviet Strategy for Winning a Nuclear War." The author makes groundless allegations that Soviet military strategy does not see the USSR Armed Forces in the role of preventing nuclear war since it is based on the possibility of victory. Last December, according to Western press reports, the Pipes group kicked up a fuss about "the inevitable threat of the establishment of Soviet world domination." Only recently the chairman of the notorious non-governmental "Committee on the Present Danger," former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense P. Nitze, broached, clearly for provocative purposes, the argument about "the might which the Soviet Union is able to employ in the destruction of the American population or industry."

It would be possible to ignore the outlandish "conclusions" of irresponsible "outside people" and various committees were it not for the fact that the unhealthy excitement they have generated in the American press has affected the sentiments of certain members of Congress and administration circles. Here are the facts. In his report on the 1979 military budget, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown saw fit to mention Soviet strategic views. He stated that the United States is dealing here "with another uncertainty." H. Brown hinted that the Soviet Union is allegedly seeking to acquire a military potential in excess of its security needs. The same unsubstantiated allegation is made by American General Haig, supreme allied commander Europe.

It is difficult to say what plays the dominant role in these declarations: sheer delusion or deliberate distortion of the real state of affairs. Perhaps there is an abundance of both. At any rate, the Pentagon and NATO are mistaken about Soviet military doctrine and strategy contradicting the CPSU's general political line and peace-loving course in international affairs.

Soviet military doctrine, which is a reflection of CPSU policy in the military sphere, and Soviet military strategy, which is meant to develop means of implementing this policy, continue to be derived from our party's general political strategy. Soviet military doctrine and strategy above all examine questions of building the armed forces and strengthening the security of the USSR and ways of applying military force to repulse any aggression against our country and to defend socialist gains. Understandably such a doctrine and strategy are disliked only by a potential aggressor. For anyone not preparing to attack the USSR there are, naturally, no grounds for concern.

To be fully armed to repulse aggression is the legal right to security which every sovereign state and every people possess. It is recognized in the UN Charter and is never seen as the sign of aggressive intentions.

Throughout their history the Soviet Armed Forces have never been used, nor indeed could be used, for aggressive aims. They only bared their sword against those who encroached upon the freedom and independence of our country. The Great Patriotic War against the fascist German invaders is glaring evidence of this.

It is commonly known that it is the United States and not the USSR which, in the 30 years since World War II, has used its armed forces or resorted to the threat of using them 215 times. Moreover, as research by the Brookings Institution attests, in 33 cases the United States was on the verge of using nuclear weapons.

Concerning the plans attributed to the USSR to acquire a military potential supposedly in excess of its security needs, as is known, the Soviet Union is prepared to conclude any agreements with the United States guaranteeing the equal security of both states. It was the Soviet Union that put forward proposals for the simultaneous cessation of the production of nuclear weapons by all states, for the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, the mutual renunciation by states of the production of neutron bombs and also other proposals which met the understanding and support of the world public.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stated, "is effectively concerned about its defense but is not seeking and will not seek military superiority over the other side. We do not want to upset the approximate balance of military forces, say, between the East and West in central Europe or between the USSR and the United States. But in return we demand that no one else tries to upset it in their favor."

But what other than a desire to upset this balance can explain the adoption of one after another new type of American weapon of mass destruction? What else can explain the present anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in the United States? This propaganda campaign is aimed at the innocence of the majority of Americans who are daily and hourly misinformed by radio and television, the press and the movies about the aims and intentions of both Soviet foreign policy and Soviet military doctrine and strategy in particular. In so doing they dramatize certain factors and keep quiet about others.

For example, American propaganda deliberately kept quiet about the well-known fact that Soviet military doctrine and strategy are consistent in setting and resolving the tasks of averting war, containing the aggressor and preparing to repulse it in the event of an attack. The Soviet Armed Forces' readiness to rout an aggressor is a visible material factor, which is meant to dispel any illusions about an act of aggression going unpunished. Precisely in this sense the USSR Armed Forces serve as the bulwark of peace and international security.

The question of the need to avert a new world war is set in the CPSU program and in other party documents. It is written in the USSR Constitution that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is aimed at averting war and that war propaganda is forbidden by law in the USSR. The CPSU has indicated specific ways of maintaining and consolidating peace and has determined the sociopolitical forces, including the necessary level of armed forces, capable of fulfilling this task of worldwide historic importance.

All these are obvious facts. And, of course, those people in the United States who come into contact with questions of policy and military strategy must know this. If they consciously keep quiet about it, then it is only to poison the international atmosphere, to revive and increase an atmosphere of mistrust in Soviet-American relations, to justify the arms race and to strive for military superiority over the USSR on behalf of the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex.

PAST ACTIONS CAST DOUBT ON U.S. DESIRE FOR SALT ACCORD

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 30 Mar 78 WA

[NOVOSTI political correspondent Vladimir Simonov commentary: "Is Washington Able to Fulfill Agreements?"]

[Text] This question, formulated in that uncompromising form, was posed by Leonid Zamyatin in a recent Moscow television programme. The former director general of the official TASS agency now heads a department in the CPSU Central Committee, which fact makes his pronouncements especially authoritative.

Zamyatin cited facts which give grounds for doubting Washington's ability to follow its commitments, proceeding, in particular, from that haste with which the Carter Administration shelved the Soviet-US statement on the Middle East. Although US leaders sometimes make some mention of that document, their Middle Eastern diplomacy has in practice little in common with the principles recorded there.

The legitimate rights of the Palestinians? They were shot down by Israel in Southern Lebanon with weapons and blessing of the United States, although the joint Soviet-US statement confirmed these rights as recently as October 1 of last year.

The Geneva peace conference? It was not resumed within the time agreed on by Moscow and Washington and will obviously not be resumed in the near future because of the general aggravation of the Middle East situation as a result of the separate Israeli-Egyptian manoeuvres. It is common knowledge that the command post of these diplomatic manoeuvres is also found in Washington.

Stone Around One's Neck

Middle Eastern affairs are only a particular case showing Washington's inclination to back out of serious accords or mutual understanding with the East.

The general picture of Soviet-US relations is no less indicative in this respect, since some time Soviet scholars specialising in American studies have been greatly tempted to look through their files--and this was just now eloquently revealed by one of them--Academician G. Arbatov, in PRAVDA--to see if detente, restraint in strategic arms and cooperation with the Soviet Union were really once among the main foreign policy tasks of the US democratic administration.

The recent speech made by President Carter at Wake Forest does not make it appear so. The speech, just as similar statements by other officials, reveals strange political acrobatics. With one foot their authors stand on the soil of former commitments, and with the other on the position of the American "wild". Concern to "prevent a nuclear war", paradoxically, rubs shoulders with threats to release new nuclear Frankensteins, one more fearsome than another.

Fortunately, it is not yet a return of the cold war. The deep socio-political changes in the world and the new realities of the nuclear epoch have forever excluded any alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Besides, the deep-seated national interests of the United States are firmly welded to that policy. The very rich country has enough domestic problems to ponder over switching military expenses to constructive purposes and to assess the benefits of economic partnership with the East.

The American press warns: the suppressed conflict between the monopolies and 160,000 miners is fraught with the danger of a fresh explosion. The fall of the dollar proceeds as fast as the growth of inflation. These are only a few points from the long list of Washington's headaches. Under such conditions it is difficult to understand the motives that compel the American administration to put around its neck the heavy stone of the arms race, which undermines the strategic parity with the Soviet Union.

From the same point of view it is impossible to understand fully the colossal waste by Washington of national energy on propaganda campaigns around the human rights and the "linkage" doctrine.

Factory of Opinions

Not bogging down in polemics, I should like, nevertheless, to recall something.

The ideological differences and opposite appraisals by Moscow and Washington of the nature of regional conflicts, and their different approaches to many international questions did not rise today. What is more, it was perhaps the awareness of ideological incompatibility that played somehow the role of a midwife of detente. The new policy meant precisely that the sides found it more reasonable and even unavoidable to seek zones of mutually advantageous cooperation instead of trying to convert each other to one's own creed by all means, including intimidation techniques.

So why is mankind being told again at Wake Forest that the Soviet Union understands only the bellicose abbreviations MX, M12A and so on? Who has revived the "linkage" doctrine that seemed to have been buried once and for all in the early 70s, and why?

A standard explanation of these actions of Washington is that they allegedly reflect the complicated struggle of opinions in and outside Congress around prospects for Soviet-US relations.

But public opinion does not fall from flying saucers. It is shaped when, for example, Melvin Laird, former defense secretary, says in a magazine with a circulation of 17 million copies: "Control over Armaments? The Russians Are Cheating!" (Retranslated from the Russian). Or when a report by Paul Warnke, director of the disarmament agency, which authoritatively denies the "cheating" of the Russians is passed over in silence by the press and actually ignored by the White House.

Not wishing to lift a finger to rebuff the critics of detente, the Administration gives public opinion to the control of these critics. It is easy to suspect that this is being done deliberately, to "bargain" from the Soviet side unilateral advantages at the SALT talks in Geneva.

The point, however, is that a new strategic agreement, as well as the prosperity of Soviet-US detente as a whole, is not an apple pie. It cannot be cut into slices, a bigger one for Moscow and a smaller one for Washington. Accords of this scale determine harmony or tension in the entire system of international relations for many years ahead. Only loyalty to obligations to detente can save Washington from a difficult-to-correct mistake.

ARMS, ECONOMIC TENSION EVIDENT IN U.S.-FRG RELATIONS

LD051210Y Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 5, TASS--FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, now on an official visit here, has had a meeting with U.S. President James Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The U.S. secretary of state told correspondents that problems of East-West relations had been discussed, including negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments and reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe and also the situation in Africa and the Middle East. Cyrus Vance said that the question of the neutron weapon had also been touched upon.

No official statement was issued after the negotiations.

Local commentators link this visit with tension in U.S.-FRG relations and differences between them on way of overcoming the economic crisis Western countries are now experiencing. These differences even more deepened as a result of Washington's stubborn unwillingness to waive the policy of reducing the dollar value rate in a bid to enhance the competitiveness of American commodities in international markets.

The FRG considers such tactics of the United States as a desire to get unilateral advantages in trade. The quest for a mutually acceptable compromise has produced no tangible results. The recent agreement between the USA and FRG on "stabilisation" of the dollar brought no results which were expected. The American currency value rate is further depreciating.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN, FOREIGN AID CONTRADICTORY

LD051612Y Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

["Washington's Words and Deeds"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 5, TASS--Washington's hypocritical campaign "in defence of human rights" acts like a boomerang against its initiators. The Americans are becoming more indignant at the demagogic character of the hullabaloo that has been raised.

A convincing example is a report, sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the coalition for a new foreign and military policy, which encompasses dozens of public organisations of the country. Citing concrete facts, the coalition proves that under the cover of declarations on "human rights" Washington continues to render all-round support to the odious repressive regimes.

The federal program of the so-called "foreign aid" for 1979 fiscal year, the report points out, testifies to the government's intention to continue supplying arms and money to the dictatorships which trample underfoot human rights and liberties. The authors of the report expose clumsy attempts of the State Department to justify support being given to repressive regimes by references that certain "progress towards democracy" is allegedly witnessed in these countries. In Nicaragua, Guatemala, South Korea, Paraguay and other states--Washington's "clients", they point out--unrestrained terror is reigning, political murders are committed, people are put behind prison bars without trial or investigation, are subjected to tortures.

Nevertheless, the coalition stresses, Somoza's clique, in Nicaragua, for instance, will be able to purchase 2 million dollar worth of modern American weapons this year.

Strongly denounced in the document are broad links between the United States and the puppet Seoul regime which brutally trampled under foot all notions of human rights. Inhuman tortures, shadowing, assassinations, terror are rife in South Korea which receives lavish support from Washington.

Americans are against aid to repressive regimes. They disassociate themselves against the government's actions, said A. Thalamante, one of the leaders of the coalition, at a press conference which was held here on the occasion of the report publication. B. Cameron, a representative of the Americans for Democratic Action organisation, pointed out that helping the dictators to keep in power, the United States actually sanction repressions and suppression of human rights.

Read at the press conference was a letter to John Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The letter contains a call to the Congress to ban the sale of American weapons for suppressing the basic human liberties. American military and financial aid to repressive regimes, the letter stresses, strengthens the dictatorship and makes impossible any democratic transformations.

The competent centre for defence information has also backed the coalition's action against Washington's double-facedness. The dictatorial regimes are in the majority, amid 85 countries which buy American weapons, military equipment and services, the centre points out.

NEW SALT AGREEMENT COULD CUT U.S. ARMS EXPENDITURE

LD051126Y Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 5, TASS--The realisation is growing stronger in the United States that the successful completion of the current Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments meets the vital interests of the Soviet Union and the United States. As is noted in a memorandum of the Senate Budget Committee, which is now considering the federal budget estimates for 1979 fiscal year, the signing of a Soviet-American agreement would enable the United States to cut military expenditures by 100,000 million dollars within the next 15 years.

This working document bound to become the basis for the committee's recommendation on the military budget meanwhile points out that the failure to conclude the agreement could sharply whip up the arms race, the development and production of expensive latest systems of weapons.

U.S. QUICKENS DEPLOYMENT OF STRATEGIC MISSILES

LD051642Y Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 5, TASS--The Pentagon is speeding up the deployment of newest types of strategic weapons. According to a spokesman of the U.S. Department of the Air Force, a preliminary survey of soil in places of the planned deployment of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in Texas has been already finalised.

The missiles are to be deployed deep underground in specially equipped multi-kilometre tunnels.

Besides, potential places of deployment of MX missiles in another ten states will be studied in the course of summer and autumn.

The Pentagon's plans include the construction of 300 strategic rocket installations of this type. Their production program is the costliest one in the history of the American Armed Forces.

SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES ROLE OF 'SPECIAL SERVICES'

LD051550Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

["Eloquent Confessions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--Hearings on the activities of the U.S. special services have begun in the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Opening the hearings, Chairman B. Bayh declared that for decades the CIA, FBI and other similar federal agencies have acted virtually uncontrolled and without limitations. As a result, various subversive operations abroad, crude violations of the civil rights of Americans within the country, and so forth, became possible.

C. Clifford, former U.S. defense secretary, noted that during its existence, the CIA had unjustifiably increased its personnel and the scale of its operations abroad. In many cases, he said, the actions of the CIA did serious damage to the international prestige of the United States, as was the case, for instance, in the interference of U.S. intelligence in Chile.

C. Clifford also pointed out that in resorting to wide-scale checking on Americans, telephone-tapping and letter-opening, the special services are violating the U.S. Constitution and the country's laws. Those speaking at the committee hearings, however, do not propose a total ban on such operations. There is only talk of establishing at least some minimum of control over the special services, perhaps by introducing a new "code" for them.

ARMS SALES TO SUDAN CONTRADICT ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

LD051208Y Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 5, TASS--Contrary to the White House statements on the need for cutting American arms sales abroad, the Pentagon is pressing ahead with exporting up-to-date arms. The Defence Department has officially notified Congress about its intention to sell 12 jet fighters of the F-15 type to Sudan. At the same time, Sudan is to be supplied with considerable amounts of spare parts for American-made arms. The new deliveries are estimated at 117 million dollars.

GEN JONES APPOINTED JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN

LD050915Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A report from Washington says that President Carter has appointed Gen David Jones as the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Jones, who until this appointment was chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, replaces General Brown in this post on the latter's retirement.

SPACE SHUTTLE ENCOUNTERS DIFFICULTIES DURING TESTS

LD031609Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 31 March TASS--The space "shuttle" program is encountering difficulties which could cause the postponement of its first test flight.

As the National Research Council reports, serious shortcomings emerged in the ship's rocket motor system during ground trials. This applies primarily to the fuel pumps: Thus, during one of the tests a fuel leak developed which led to a fire.

LINDSTROEM CONDEMNED FOR ANTICOMMUNIST FABRICATIONS

LD041504Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

["In Goebbels' Footsteps"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 4 TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes: The dubious "laurels" of the Goebbels propaganda make restless some people in the West. A certain Paul Lindstroem, who gained in the United States an unenviable reputation of a dyed-in-the-wool anticommunist and is known as chairman of the most reactionary organization "Remember of Pueblo" [as received] speaking in Johannesburg, the Republic of South Africa, has announced the formation of a news agency--GLOBAL PRESS INTERNATIONAL. It sets the aim to distribute information from the countries "subjected to communist aggression." What countries does Lindstroem mean? It turns out that these countries are the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Chile, Guatemala, and South Korea. Really, a tell-tale set of countries!

The question is why has Lindstroem decided to cover the "activities" of exactly these anti-popular regimes? The matter is, as the founder of the new agency himself asserts, that the existing mass media provides an "unobjective" coverage of these regimes--"from liberal or left positions." The author of the fabrication about "a communist aggression" seemingly intends to present the Chilean junta and the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia as "strongholds of democracy". But he has obviously forgotten the old truth: Black cannot be passed as white, whatever efforts are made, and fascists and racists cannot be turned into "democrats" and "peace-makers", or, as the old Russian saying runs: "Black will take no other hue".

BRIEFS

SOVIET POWER MINISTER--Washington, April 3 TASS--Petr Neporozhniy, minister of power development and electrification of the USSR, was elected a foreign associate of the U.S. National Academy of Engineering. As is pointed out in the report by S. Perkins, the president of the academy, the granting of foreign associate status signifies the recognition of the services of those who made an important contribution to engineering theory and practice or have to their credit outstanding achievements in the development of new branches of technology. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD]

YEH CHIEN-YING THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD051419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Please accept my gratitude for the congratulations sent in connection with my election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

[Signed] Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

Hua Message to Kosygin

LD051257Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

I express my gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of my appointment to the post of premier of the PRC State Council.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the PRC State Council.

DISPUTED AREAS' DENIAL REITERATED BY MOSCOW RADIO

OW051143Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] First of all, I ask you to note that Peking's argument about the readjustment of the Soviet-Chinese border is (?groundless). A PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry note released in China says that the Soviet Union seems to have admitted in the past that there are so-called disputed areas in Soviet territory. The Chinese side cites the meeting of Soviet and Chinese Government leaders in Peking in September 1969, alleging that the two sides reached a mutual understanding on this point at the meeting. This statement is nothing but a crude distortion of facts. As is well-known, at this meeting of government leaders, no document was agreed upon, nor was any conclusion reached.

It seems that the Chinese authorities have now decided to use that situation. The Chinese authorities suggest that the Soviet Union apparently accepted the argument about the disputed areas. However, if Chinese officials want to interpret the Soviet position on the basis of facts, they should know that there is a completely official document available for China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to use. I am referring to a formal letter to Peking dated 26 September 1969, in which the Soviet side set forth its position. There is not a single reference to a recognition of any disputed areas.

In that letter, the Soviet Union refers to certain effective measures taken by our side to normalize the situation along the Soviet-Chinese border. These measures, which include the creation of conditions for the border inhabitants to continue their economic activities, were agreed upon by both governments at the abovementioned meeting. (?There was absolutely no conclusion on any precondition for negotiations) at that meeting. At least, the Soviet Union did not propose such a precondition, nor did it commit itself to undertake any obligation that would contradict its interests.

The people in Peking know this all too well. However, the Chinese authorities are accusing the Soviet Union of denying what seemed to be a mutual understanding reached in 1969. In addition, they demand that our country withdraw all armed forces from the so-called disputed areas.

Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out in November 1974: In fact, Peking has made as a precondition the precise demand that Soviet frontier guards withdraw from certain parts of our territory, which the Chinese authorities now decide they will occupy and thereafter call them disputed areas.

Peking is trying to force its concept of disputed areas on the Soviet Union. Its purpose is very obvious. The Chinese authorities need some kind of legal (?justification) to make new territorial demands on the Soviet Union. It should be pointed out that if our country recognizes the existence of the so-called disputed areas, it would mean that we admit that the only continuous border established by documents with the force of treaties between Russia and China is nonexistent. [words indistinct]

In 1967 and 1969 the Soviet side proposed to Peking that a discussion be held on the question of readjusting the border. Sincere expressions of good will and desire to improve relations are necessary for the interests of the people of both countries. We still firmly believe, as we always have believed, that there is no problem that cannot be solved under conditions of good will between the Soviet Union and China.

CEMA PLANNING ORGAN EXAMINES COOPERATION DRAFTS

LD051443Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The 16th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the planning activity sphere took place 29-30 March.

It examined draft long-term targeted cooperation programs designed to meet CEMA countries' needs in energy, fuel and the basic types of raw material, agricultural produce and food industry products, and to develop machine building.

It approved the structure and procedure for preparing a draft long-term targeted program for cooperation in satisfying the CEMA countries' requirements for industrial consumer goods which it plans to complete in the first half of 1979. It examined a report on the course of fulfillment and practical results of the implementation of crucial measures incorporated in the CEMA countries' coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures in 1976-1980.

The committee session took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ATTEND HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY FETE

LD051425Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On a Portentous Date"]

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 3 April to mark Hungary's national holiday--the 33d anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Attending the reception on the Soviet side were M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; K.U. Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.M. Klychev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states; leaders of ministries and departments; officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Foreign Ministry; military leaders; scientific and cultural figures; and public representatives.

A delegation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, headed by Sandor Katanics, member of the society's central board and secretary of a regional committee of the MSZMP, attended the reception.

Among the guests were heads of diplomatic missions.

Soviet-Hungarian Society Meeting

LD032230Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Today, a solemn meeting of representatives of the working people of the capital was held in Moscow. The meeting was devoted to the 33d anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Present in the presidium were: Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other comrades.

The speaker was USSR Minister Belyak, deputy chairman of the Central Directorate of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society. Belyak noted that the determining factor of the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations and the successful solution to the multi-faceted problems of socialist and communist building were the exchange visits by party and government delegations and regular meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar. Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian ambassador in the USSR, also addressed the meeting.

PZPR, SED PARTY DELEGATIONS VISIT USSR

LD051501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Unattributed reports: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] J. Maciszewski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Science and Education Department, was in the Soviet Union 28 through 31 March in keeping with planned inter-party ties between the CPSU and the PZPR. He had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department and another CPSU Central Committee section, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Moscow State University.

A delegation of SED party workers headed by G. Tautenhaun, chief of the SED Central Committee Machine Construction Department, was in the Soviet Union 27 through 31 March in keeping with planned interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED.

During its stay, the delegation acquainted itself with the CPSU's experience in the party's leadership of the development of the automotive industry. It had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Maching Building Department, the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the CPSU Gorkovskiy Obkom, and visited the Moscow Likhachev motor vehicle plant and the Gorkiy motor vehicle plant.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARIAN TELEVISION--An agreement and working protocol on cooperation for 1978-1979 between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Hungarian television were signed in Moscow today. They provide for the further increase of cooperation and expansion of exchanges of television films and other materials. The documents were signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Nagy, head of Hungarian television. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD]

FILM PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY--A protocol on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the Main Directorate of Films of the Hungarian Ministry of Culture envisages further extension of creative contacts between Soviet and Hungarian masters of the screen. This document was signed today in Moscow. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD]

STILL 'NOT TOO LATE' FOR FRG TO TAKE STAND AGAINST BOMB

LD051053Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent N. Polyanov article: "The Real State of Affairs in a Risky Game"]

[Text] Bonn--There is an old German expression: "to get black Peter to carry the can." It means to shift the responsibility onto someone else. Certain Western politicians try to do something of the kind when the subject of the neutron bomb comes up. The other day this correspondent asked Egon Bahr, one of the leaders of the West German Social Democrats, what he has to say on the plans for deploying neutron warheads in the FRG?

"Why are you asking me that question?" he replied. "Ask Washington. It is for them to decide, not us...."

This argument is heard with increasing frequency on the banks of the Rhine. They evidently want to send "black Peter" off to the other side of the Atlantic. They assert that the FRG does not intend to squeeze into the company of states which make the production decisions on this or that type of nuclear weapons "through the back door". In brief, they are trying to give the impression that on a question which for tens of millions of West Germans is of the most acute nature--will the neutron sword of Damocles hang over their country or not--Bonn "has nothing to say," since it is not even being asked.

Is it so? It seems not. And, to the great confusion of certain politicains, this is confirmed, by none other than U.S. Defense Secretary Brown. As early as the winter session of the NATO council he dotted the I's: "We will not permit," he stated, "the United States to decide on its (the neutron bomb's) production, and our allies to begin deciding only afterwards whether to deploy it in Europe. It goes without saying that a decision on production must be accompanied by a decision on deployment."

The secretary spoke out no less definitely in the Italian city of Bari when the nuclear planning group of the Atlantic alliance was in session there. Meeting no objections from the partners, including Bonn, he said that "the commencement of production" of the neutron bomb depends on "basic agreement" among the West European allies.

Oslo, Copenhagen, Reykjavik and the Dutch parliament rapidly thwarted Washington's attempt to obtain a "European" green light for neutron weapons--they said "No!" to that weapon. It is another matter with the Rhine partner. It seems that some politicians here have set themselves the goal of deliberately confusing the public and leaving it in ignorance as to the true position of official circles. It is above all the "right-wing cartel" that gains by this. It is counting on removing the bitterness from the neutron bomb arguments by gradually getting West Germans used to the idea that this bomb is quite an ordinary thing and that higher spheres must be left to worry about it.

A rather strange picture appears: General Haig, the Atlanticist commander in chief, and his henchmen from among the Christian democrats on the Rhine are demanding, increasingly unceremoniously, the commencement of production of the neutron bomb and its deployment in West German arsenals. And official circles are keeping quiet. Isn't this the reason why FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: "The Federal Government," the newspaper notes, "would like above all, especially in the face of growing opposition among rank and file Social Democrats, not to have to make any statement in relation to neutron weapons but nonetheless be able to obtain them from the President and Congress in Washington."

Leslie Gelb, director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the American State Department, recently visited the Rhine capital. According to the official version, he was to calrify the attitude on the neutron bomb on the Rhine, or more accurately, to obtain official agreement here to its production. Whether he took such agreement home with him or not has remained unknown to the broad public. However, it seems that the guests and the hosts were united in one thing--in attempts to surround the "neutron" with a little more fog and convince West Europeans that until the end of May, when the supreme NATO Council is to meet in Washington, they can give way to complete complacency and not think about the bomb.

Thus they want to distract the attention of the broad public from the cruel weapon, introduce confusion into discussion about it, lull people's vigilance, and meanwhile force through a decision on its production. A "psychological maneuver" has also been prepared in the event of such a decision being made: They promise to postpone the deployment for a certain time of neutron warheads in Western Europe but simultaneously forward a proposal known to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union--that of linking the "neutron question" with other unrelated matters, including those being discussed at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

But the more time goes on, the less progress this game is making. Facts, which many of those involved would like to forget, are becoming public property. Thus, the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT recalls that the neutron weapon did not fall at the feet of the NATO military clique of its own accord, but was created on its insistence, and Bundeswehr generals showed particular zeal in this. "Indeed, West Germans," the weekly writes, "have for many years (!) been asking for a "clean" (that is, a neutron) nuclear weapon." And the military commentator of Springer's DIE WELT, who is particularly well informed on the ins and outs of the whole story of the neutron bomb, obligingly specified: "The development of this weapon began in the United States in response to European and in particular West German requests." And further: "As early as 1973 a series of conferences was held on this question in NATO."

In other words, the "neutron question" was by no means a bolt from the blue for today's politicians--it arose long enough ago for them to grasp it.

So the smokescreen is dispersing and the contours of the grim truth begin to be visible. The whole weight of responsibility for the neutron bomb will be assumed by those who place it on the conveyor belt and those who open their arsenal doors to it. How great this responsibility is, is already well known today.

If it came to a dramatic development of events, within the zone of operation of neutron weapons there could be 10 major West German cities, including Hamburg, Hanover, Kassel, and Munich, one-third of the country's population and roughly the same proportion of its industry--"in any case--FRG territory" (the weekly DAS PARLAMENT). The lives of millions of people will depend on NATO arbitratiness. As Weiskirch, a Bundestag deputy and Christian Democratic military expert, explains, only Atlanticist generals will will press the fateful neutron button. "The national right of veto against the use of the neutron weapon," he states, "would turn the nuclear deterrent into a farce."

Let us leave the term "deterrent" to the speaker's conscience. The bellicose parliamentarian is clearly drawn toward dangerous simplifications. He evidently supposes that his "deterrent" will have a magical effect on the other side, which is only waiting for a chance to "be deterred." The absurdity of this scheme is so obvious that is is not worth comment.

The Bonn weekly VORWAERTS cites an American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency report whose authors come to the conclusion that "the deployment of neutron weapons raises the likelihood of nuclear war." The same idea is also voiced by the retired West German General Steinhof, who was for several years the third man in NATO--he headed the alliance's military committee. He recently stated openly that "the introduction of the neutron bomb would again make nuclear war possible." Similar ideas are also voiced by another retired West German general, Count Baudissin, now director of the Hamburg Institute for the Study of International Problems. He warns of "a new nuclear escalation" and stresses the pointlessness of discussio.. on neutron weapons, since the Soviet Union's military strategy "is of a clearly expressed defensive nature."

These statements speak for themselves. They confirm that the most far-sighted military figures in the West condemn the militarist ardour of General Haig and his political yes-men, understand the full risk of the neutron experiment for West Germans and advise that agreement be reached on renouncing the production and deployment of neutron weapons on a mutual basis with the Warsaw Pact countries, as the Soviet Union proposes.

The deployment of neutron weapons in the FRG is frought with unpleasant consequences for that country, even if things do not get as far as "day x." In his talk with me, E. Bahr admitted that the appearance of nuclear warheads on West German territory has already restricted Bonn's freedom of action by making the framework of the political constraints within which it can operate tighter. The appearance of the neutron weapon will only exacerbate this process. Many of the good fruits of detente, which has undoubtedly been advantageous to the FRG, will be threatened. All this cannot, of course, be a matter of indifference for a state from which Europe awaits further steps along the path of detente, the strengthening of security and the expansion of peaceful cooperation on the continent.

Bruno Friedrich, deputy chairman of the Social Democrat parliamentary faction, recently noted in an interview: "I cannot imagine--I stress this particularly--the FRG going to New York to the UN forum on disarmament as a state demanding the introduction of neutron weapons."

Words of reason! It is still not too late for the FRG to "go to New York" in another capacity--that of a state helping to avert a new spiral of the arms race and ready, together with other countries, to prevent forever the appearance in Europe of the neutron fuse, capable of lighting the flames of hell.

VANCE AIDE BRIEFS FRG LEADER ON NEUTRON BOMB PLANS

LD051009Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Behind Closed Doors"]

[Text] Bonn--U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher has been visiting the FRG. Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher had lengthy talks with him. The chief subject of the talks was the neutron weapons production and the plans to deploy them in the FRG. The explosive nature of this subject prompted the participants in the meetings to avoid great publicity.

At the same time reports have appeared in the West German press which can hardly be evaluated as anything other than an attempt to prepare the FRG public for steps which could be fatal for the country and for international development. [paragraph continues]

The Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes that the purpose of Christopher's visit is to familiarize the FRG Government with the step-by-step plan for neutron weapon deployment in West Europe and to secure its secret approval. The newspaper names "five components" of this plan: 1--The U.S. administration adopts the decision to produce neutron weapons; 2--The NATO partners are informed of this decision and take it into consideration; 3--Neutron weapons are put into production; 4--Neutron weapons are used as an issue at the East-West disarmament talks toward securing "greater concessions" from the USSR; 5--If concessions do not follow, neutron weapons are deployed in West Europe.

The point of Christopher's visit, the newspaper points out, is to insure the unhindered implementation of point 2, if possible, at the NATO Council session due in May this year. "Here the United States," GENERAL-ANZEIGER reports, "wants the NATO members' noting of the U.S. neutron weapons production decision to be regarded after the failure of the disarmament talks as their definitive agreement for the deployment of these weapons in Europe." Thus the "neutron trap" for West Europe must be sprung at the earliest stage, and the path to discussion of the question of these dangerous weapons deployment must be blocked beforehand.

There is no unity on the question of neutron weapons within the Federal Government, as the newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER points out. "Certain members of the cabinet," the newspaper points out, "tend toward the opinion that even before the U.S. decision on the production of neutron weapons the Federal Government must signal to Washington its readiness to deploy these weapons on its territory. But others, particularly on the Social Democratic Party side, are demanding that the FRG's official position not be changed. This is that the question of neutron weapons production is exclusively a matter for the United States."

But many people see behind this formula a policy of manifest connivance of the arms race. The production of new weapons of mass destruction cannot be Washington's "private affair," particularly as their deployment and use are envisaged not in the United States but in Europe.

SOVIET ENVOY SAYS MOSCOW READY TO TALK ABOUT BOMB

LD0509057 London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 5 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Leslie Colitt: "Moscow Ready to Negotiate"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 April--The Soviet ambassador to East Germany says Moscow is now prepared to negotiate with the United States over the highly controversial neutron bomb. Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, a member of the Soviet Central Committee and one of Moscow's leading diplomats, says the negotiations should be bilateral, between Washginton and Moscow.

Until now, the Soviets have sharply condemned the neutron bomb, and have not suggested it is negotiable with other weapon systems as Mr Abrasimov stated here today. The Soviet ambassador told foreign newsmen in West Berlin that the "negotiations can take place between those who maintain they have such a bomb and those who could produce it quickly."

Moscow's envoy noted that: "If one assumes realism and commonsense will prevail in the United States then I firmly believe it will not affect relations between our countries." Mr Abrasimov said Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party chairman, is likely to raise the neutron bomb issue with Herr Helmut Schmidt, West German chancellor, during Soviet leader's planned visit to Bonn early next month.

The Soviet ambassador, who negotiated the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin with three Western powers, said he believes the "positive results" of the Berlin accord outweigh what he calls the "violations." Moscow has repeatedly protested against alleged West German violations of the Berlin agreement.

Asked about a Soviet military vehicle which yesterday attempted to join a convoy following West Germany's visiting President Herr Walter Scheel, the Soviet ambassador replied that the Russian army car "just happened to be in the area."

CONDITIONS FOR BREZHNEV VISIT TO BONN 'POSITIVE'

DW0520 51Y Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 5 Apr 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "The Second Visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the value of a certain foreign political course primarily depends on the answer to the question: Does it further our security and cooperation? Leonid Brezhnev's first visit to the Federal Republic in May 1973, in the view of statesmen of both countries, has yielded a good result which has benefited the two peoples relations. Though there are some difficulties in our relationship which have been produced by the enemies of detente, both sides can be satisfied with the dynamic development of their relations in many fields. It has become evident that the Moscow treaty of 1970 has laid a solid foundation guaranteeing the positive consistent development between the Soviet Union and the FRG. In a television speech to West German citizens during his first visit to Bonn Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union was sincerely prepared for cooperation. Today one can state this: The relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic have stood the test regarding the mutual benefit, and cooperation between our two states meets with approval and support of the Soviet citizens.

Now the second visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic has been announced for the beginning of May. While the Soviet-West German relationship on the whole has thus far developed positively, perspectives have become more common today which we could both exploit to a larger degree. What matters is the development of our relations on a broader basis than in the past with long-term goals. At the end of last year Leonid Brezhnev stressed in a PRAVDA interview that efforts in the future will also be focused on the total elimination of the danger of atomic war, the consolidation of the positive changes in international relations, the deepening of detente, and the expansion of peaceful cooperation between states.

In this context Leonid Brezhenv expressed hopes that his forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and his negotiations with Federal Chancellor Schmidt will not only serve further development of Soviet-West German relations in several fields but also the wider interests of detente and peace in Europe. Consequently, in the most important issue, the policy of peace and detente, past achievements must be preserved and policy must above all be developed creatively according to what is called for in the respective situation. Preserving what has been achieved means stagnation and therefore ultimately also a setback both in bilateral relations and in international affairs.

The Soviet Union sees its cooperation in the consolidation of peace in the careful cultivation of the network of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, in the decrease of the danger of war, and in the decrease of international confrontation situations. In this context it may be mentioned that the UN General Assembly recently agreed on a document whose importance cannot be assessed highly enough for the further struggle for detente and disarmament.

This is the declaration on the deepening and consolidation of international detente. In it the states of the world are called upon to take further steps on limiting the arms race, notably in the nuclear field, in order to initiate relevant disarmament measures. The main powers of NATO also voted for this declaration. This must now be followed by positive deeds, however, also regarding the ban of the development and production of new mass annihilation arms, including neutron weapons.

In conclusion it can be said that positive conditions exist both bilaterally and multilaterally for the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany to take a constructive course, in the interest of both countries.

SAARBRUECKEN GROUPS PROTESTS PLANS FOR AWACS BASE

LD060036Y Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Saarbruecken, April 5 TASS--The democratic organizations of Saarbruecken protested against the plans of the West German Defence Ministry to locate the main base of the AWACS early-warning and control air-borne system in Saar.

The letter to the West German minister of defence says that the deployment of AWACS aircraft in Saar may lead to the death of nearly one million citizens in Saar and the neighbouring France in case of conflicts.

Despite the numerous protests by the Saar public, the authorities of this land, with the opposition bloc of CDU/CSU in power, support the dangerous plans of NATO.

ACTIVITIES ON USSR-FINNISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY CONTINUE

Kosygin Speaks at Luncheon

LD041512Y Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

["Aleksey Kosygin's Speech at Kremlin Luncheon"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin stated in the Kremlin today that "the further consolidation of goodneighbourhood between the Soviet Union and Finland has become a common cause of the peoples of both countries" and that "it has a sound basis and a reliable future."

"The persistent efforts of the democratic and progressive forces of the country, the far-sightedness and state wisdom of its outstanding politicians--President Paasikivi and President Kekkonen, played a tremendous role in effecting the turn in Finland's policy towards the course of goodneighbourhood and cooperation with the Soviet Union," Aleksey Kosygin stressed when speaking at a luncheon in honour of the Finnish Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

The delegation came to the USSR to take part in celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish treaty.

Aleksey Kosygin said: "The activities of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen in the field of strengthening Soviet-Finnish friendship, consolidating peace and advancing the cause of international detente and extensive cooperation among states are highly valued in the Soviet Union, and not only in our country. It is very gratifying that these activities have the vigorous support of broad segments of the Finnish public."

"Today each of our countries is advancing along its own road. But on having based their mutual relations on principles of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect, Finland and the Soviet Union succeeded in establishing between themselves relations of friendship and cooperation, relations founded on mutual understanding and mutual trust. Owing to the striving of both sides to outline and perform today and tomorrow more than was done yesterday, they managed to impart great stability and dynamism to their ties.

"While advancing bilateral cooperation our countries simultaneously are making a real contribution to the cause of strengthening detente and averting the danger of a new world war. The Soviet Union and Finland have actively cooperated in the course of the preparations for and holding of the European conference. The time that has passed since the adoption of the final act confirms that only an undeviating, consistent fulfillment of the accords agreed upon in Helsinki can ensure success of the cause of detente and security in Europe. The policy of detente, its utmost consolidation are the key to the solution of many world problems," stressed the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

He described the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish treaty as "a historic event in the life of the two countries, an event of great political significance."

Finnish Prime Minister's Speech

LD041538Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

["Kalevi Sorsa's Speech in the Kremlin"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 4 TASS--"Trade with the USSR is of great importance for us", Kalevi Sorsa stated here. The prime minister of Finland spoke at a luncheon in the Kremlin held by the Soviet Government in honour of the Finnish Government delegation headed by him. The delegation came to Moscow to participate in celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

"Now the USSR is our most important partner and it accounts for a fifth of Finland's entire foreign trade turnover," Kalevi Sorsa said.

The prime minister of Finland said: "With the drop of economic activity, in Finland as well, caused by the world slump, the positive importance of trade with the Soviet Union for my country's economy is steadily increasing. Nearly a tenth of Finland's gross industrial output is exported to the Soviet Union. Industry that exports its output to the Soviet Union ensures jobs to 100,000 people. In a number of industries, for instance in the metal working industry, export to the USSR plays the leading role in this respect."

Characterising the treaty, whose 30th anniversary is being celebrated, the prime minister noted that this treaty, proposed by the Soviet Union to ensure the security of its northwestern borders, signified "the beginning of a new era in relations between our countries."

Marked during the past half year were big anniversaries of historic importance for our two countries. These were the 60th anniversary of the October revolution in Russia, the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Finland's independence and the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

"After holidays weekdays resume again. The results that entitle one to celebrations are achieved in the course of daily work. For thirty years now the Finnish and the Soviet peoples are cooperating in the spirit of the European conference, for the good of peace, friendship and trust. The considerable results achieved on this sound basis inspire us to continue the cause we started and give us the right to look into the future with confidence", Kalevi Sorsa said.

Sorsa Hosts Luncheon for Kosygin

LD051428Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Finnish Government delegation led by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa today visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The Finnish Government delegation led by Sorsa also visited the Moscow Likhachev motor vehicle plant [Zil] today. The guests were told about the development of the Soviet motor vehicle industry. Output from the Zil plant, a front-ranking enterprise in this industry, is exported to over 40 countries. The enterprise is now preparing for the production of new and more powerful motor vehicles with diesel fuel engines.

Prime Minister Sorsa also gave a luncheon today in honor of Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Present at the luncheon were Mazurov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the luncheon Kalevi Sorsa and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin exchanged friendly toasts.

Views Mutual Cooperation

LD060250Y Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] The idea of car industry cooperation between Finland and the USSR was raised during Prime Minister Sorsa's visit to the USSR. The Likhachev truck plant in Moscow turned out to be an important place to visit. Before touring the factory, the Finnish delegation had a long discussion about the Soviet car industry's prospects for development with the Soviet leaders in this field who were present. During the discussion a surprising proposal was made to Prime Minister Sorsa and Minister of Communications Saarto:

[Sorsa--begin recording] When we visited the Likhachev car plant in Moscow, the Soviet side raised the issue of the need to develop cooperation, [words indistinct] in the production of trucks but also in the production of trolley buses, and (?perhaps) in the car industry in general. We know that lately Finland's industry has also shown an interest in the development of similar cooperation. Thus the starting point for joint studies, which it was agreed to launch, is excellent. [end recording]

At a press conference held a short while ago Minister of Communications Saarto described the Soviet proposal in more detail as follows:

[Saarto--begin recording] When we visited the car plant, this proposal for examining the possibilities of cooperation in the field of cars was raised by Deputy Minister of the Automotive Industry Gurushkin, and in that discussion two separate targets were mentioned--trucks and trolley buses.

As regards trolley buses, he mentioned the possibility of jointly producting a trolley bus that would be offered for sale not only in Finland and the USSR but also in third countries. As regards trucks the [word indistinct] of diesel engines was particularly stressed. In practice we then agreed with Deputy Minister Gurushkin that the Finnish side will prepare a memorandum based on our views concerning these cooperation possibilities. This will be sent to the Soviet Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and after that groups of experts will be exchanged which will start to chart out these possibilities of cooperation. If one wants to present some concrete aim beforehand--even though only at the idea state at this point--one could mention the production of electronic locomotives, around which a project is currently being developed. This concerns the production of six Soviet electric locomotives; Finland would supply the electric technology for all these locomotives. [end recording]

Saarto said that the Sisu car plant and Valmet, which manufactures diesel engines, would be possible cooperation partners for the Soviets.

The visit to Moscow by the government delegation ends tomorrow morning when Prime Minister Sorsa returns to Finland. The rest of the delegation will remain for a few more days to attend festivities connected with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Interior Minister Uusitalo will be leaving for Tallinn and minister of communications Saarto will be going to Kiev. Prime Minister Sorsa described the political talks conducted during the visit with Premier Kosygin as follows:

[Sorsa--begin recording] We discussed relations between Finland and the USSR and we were able to establish that they have developed in an excellent way. They show no clouds or problems. As was noted, questions (?always appear) [words indistinct]. We already know from past experience that questions will be solved as they have been solved in the past. In a way, questions are a sign of development. In addition, the growing and very positive contribution by youth in contacts between the Finnish and Soviet peoples was quite strongly emphasized. The Finnish side was able to note that youth gives its support (?most) [word indistinct] for the policy of friendship, and that is naturally a good sign for the future.

Attends Ballet With Officials

LD051950Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

["Kalevi Sorsa in Moscow"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, who heads the Finnish Government delegation that arrived in Moscow on Tuesday to participate in celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, today held a luncheon in honour of the chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Aleksey Kosygin.

During the luncheon Kalevi Sorsa and Aleksey Kosygin exchanged friendly toasts.

Also today the Finnish Government delegation visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid on the unknown soldier's tomb near the Kremlin wall.

The Finnish Government delegation visited the Likhachev automobile plant in Moscow that exports its output to more than 40 countries.

In the evening the prime minister of Finland watched Sergey Prokofyev's ballet "Ivan the Terrible" in Moscow's Bolshoy Theatre.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1930 on 5 April adds the following to the above item: "Together with Kalevi Sorsa in the central box, which was adorned with the state flags of Finland and the Soviet Union, were Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, Petr Nilovich Demichev, and other officials."]

Leaves Moscow, Seen Off by Kosygin

LD060826Y Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa has left Moscow for Helsinki today. He was on a visit here at the invitation of the Soviet Government and attended the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland.

At Vnukovo Airport, the prime minister was seen off by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kirill Mazurov and other officials.

CPSU TELEGRAM TO ITALIAN CP RECEIVES WIDE RESPONSE

LD060018Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Valeriy Prostakov, our Rome correspondent, reports:

The telegram from the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party has received an extensive response in Italy. Yesterday, 4 April, it was read on the evening television news bulletin, and today it was published in the majority of the Italian papers. The CPSU is in solidarity with the Italian communists in their struggle against subversive forces: This was the headline which prefaced the text of the telegram in L'UNITE.

I met Giancarlo Pajetta, a member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party. This is what he stated:

[Pajetta--begin recording in Italian fading into Russian translation] We regard this message as an act of international solidarity which is of especially great significance for us in these difficult days for our country. The democratic forces in Italy have demonstrated their unity and their will to give a decisive rebuff to reaction. The masses have supported the policy of isolating and condemning the terrorist groups whose adventurist actions might threaten the democratic institutions and damage the gains of the working class.

It is necessary now as never before, for the Italian working class to act in its role of national vanguard, and the Communist Party should rally the broad masses around it, so that all the country's democratic and popular forces should say no to the threat which hangs over the republic. [end recording]

NORWAY'S STEEN DENIES PRC LIES ABOUT 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD050840Y Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, April 5, TASS--The HSINHUA agency, setting out the interview with Reiulf Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Labour Party, ascribed to him the words from which one may draw the conclusion that in his view the Soviet Union is threatening Norway.

In this connection Reiulf Steen told the newspaper FRIHETEN:

"It goes withoutsaying that I said nothing of the kind. This is a sheer invention. I did not assert that Norway is now endangered, or anything that can be interpreted in this sense. In the interview with a HSINHUA correspondent I did not hint that the Soviet Union is a threat to Norway or that our country is in danger."

The Chinese agency timed its falsehood to the official visit by Knut Fryderlund, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, to China in the second half of March.

SWISS AMBASSADOR TO USSR ARRIVES AT POST

LD031603Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 78 Morning Edition P 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Alfred Hohl, Swiss ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 30 March.

SWISS LABOR PARTY STUDIES CENTRAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENT

LD051421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 P 4 LD

[Z. Shustikov article: "Discussion of the Document"]

[Text] Preparations for the regular 11th party congress which will take place in Geneva from 13 through 15 May are getting underway in the party organizations of the Swiss Labor Party. There is active discussion of the precongress document drawn up by the party Central Committee. It evaluates the contemporary international situation and the state of affairs in the country.

The document of the Swiss Labor Party Central Committee stresses that the general crisis of the capitalist world is not only economic but also an ideological, political and moral crisis, and it is becoming increasingly harder for modern capitalism to cope with its inherent contradictions. "Fortunately," the document goes on to say, "Imperialism is no longer in a position to dictate its will, as it could in the past, because profound changes have taken place in the world. These changes are the consequence of the new correlation of forces in favor of peace, independence, democracy and socialism thanks to the policies of the socialist countries and the struggle of the liberation movements and democratic forces."

As the document points out, despite the opposition of certain circles trying to restrict the positive outcome of the Helsinki conference, detente and peaceful coexistence are continuing to gain strength. At present the main task of the progressive forces continues to remain the cessation of the arms race and the struggle for disarmament.

The Swiss Labor Party Central Committee notes that the crisis has had a serious effect on the situation in Switzerland where in less than 3 years approximately 340,000 jobs have been lost as a result of which 210,000 foreign workers were forced to leave Switzerland. Major capital is trying to put the whole weight of the consequences of the economic crisis onto the shoulders of the working people.

The document says that many incidents of Berufsverbot and other facts of infringements of civil rights are also being observed in Switzerland.

The Labor Party, the document notes further on, is playing the indisputable role of the revolutionary vanguard and, based on scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism, is struggling to build a socialist society. The document sets out in detail the regular tasks of the Swiss Labor Party and outlines a precise action program in defense of the vital interests of the working people and the tasks of further strengthening the party.

It confirms the course toward a rallying of all labor forces which in one form or another are the victims of capitalist exploitation and uniting their actions with all progressive forces.

As far as the relations among communist and workers parties are concerned, the document notes, with reference to the Berlin conference of communist and worker parties, that communist and workers parties "will develop their international, comradely, voluntary cooperation and solidarity on the basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin with strict observance of equal rights and the sovereign independence of every party, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the freedom to choose different paths in the struggle for progressive social reforms and socialism. The struggle for socialism domestically and the answerability of every party to its working class and people are linked with the mutual solidarity of the working people of all countries and all progressive movements and peoples in the struggle for freedom and strengthening independence, for democracy, socialism and peace throughout the world."

UK'S REFUSAL ON VISAS TO SOVIET ANTIAPARTHEID GROUP HIT

LD041758Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1246 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 April--The British Government's refusal to give visas to the Soviet Union delegation, which was to have participated in the work of the committee to continue the activities of the world conference against apartheid, racism, and colonialism in southern Africa, is "one of the elements of anti-Sovietism which can sometimes be seen in British policy," stated Vladimir Kudryavtsev, leader of the delegation of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

"I was given the visa on 22 March, i.e., if I had used it, I would have arrived for the end of the committee's sitting," Vladimir Kudryavtsev told a correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Other members of the delegation were not given visas at all. Thus, neither my comrades nor I were able to go to London. Hungarian representatives were unable to go for the same reason.

The British authorities stated that the ban on the representatives of the USSR taking part in the sittings of the permanent committee were dictated by the interests of society.

"It is difficult to imagine in what way the sittings of the permanent committee could harm the interests of British people. After all, the British Government officially opposes apartheid and the racist regimes," Kudryavtsev continued.

"After all, if the official authorities do not object to the existence of the committee in London, this implies that they should not object either to its members coming for the sessions. That is why, from the point of view of commonsense, such a decision is inexplicable, and it appears even stranger in view of the noisy campaign in defense of human rights which is being conducted by certain circles in Great Britain. After all it is precisely for the defense of human rights in southern Africa that we should have gone to London."

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT ALGERIA 8-13 APRIL

LD051148Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0422 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 April--In accordance with an agreement, a squadron of Soviet warships comprising the cruiser Moskva, the destroyer Smelyy and a submarine under the command of Rear Adm Nikolay Ryabinskiy will visit the port of Algiers, capital of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, from 8 to 13 April on an official friendly visit. This is reported today by the army newspaper, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

EGYPT'S ECONOMIC 'OPEN DOOR' POLICY CRITICIZED

Unprecedented Inflation

LD042044Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 4, TASS--The government-announced "open door" policy, which leads to revival of capitalist relations in Egypt, is the main cause of the growth in prices, unprecedented inflation and other economic difficulties in the country, writes Fu'ad Morsi, a well-known Egyptian economist, chairman of the board of directors of the Industrial Bank of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in the newspaper AL-AHALI. In his opinion, the assertions of Egyptian officials that Egypt's current difficulties are a legacy of the previous years are absolutely groundless.

Fu'ad Morsi points out that before 1974 the state exercised control over foreign-trade operations, which made it possible to regulate imports, their nomenclature, and helped keep prices at a stable level. After the private sector was given full control over foreign trade, Egypt's home market found itself drawn into the sphere of capitalist economy with its crises, soaring prices and unemployment.

The author of the article convincingly turns down the assertions of those who are trying to shift the blame for economic difficulties of the country onto the socialist countries. Our trade-and-economic links with countries of socialism accorded with Egypt's genuine interests, he writes. Thanks to cooperation with socialist countries, Egypt had a possibility of developing its industry, to fully meet its requirements in raw materials, semi-manufactured products, modern machinery and equipment. All this made it possible for us to effectively protect the national economy from the instability of the capitalist market and the galloping inflation in the West.

Anarchy Foreseen

LD051944Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 5 TASS--The policy of open doors for the West, pursued by the Egyptian leadership, is the main source of Egypt's economic woes. This conclusion is drawn by the paper AL-AHALI, the organ of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt. This policy, which means the state's renunciation of economic development control, leads to anarchy in economic life, the paper writes. Such ills of capitalism as inflation and soaring prices have entered precisely through the "open doors" and began eating into the Egyptian economy with the same intensity as into the Western economy.

The Egyptian bourgeoisie, who come out for the revival in Egypt of capitalism and for doing away with the progressive socio-economic transformations, the article says, utterly lack any sense of responsibility to their country and people. To them "open doors" mean nothing but an opportunity to get rich quick as possible by any means. The way out of the developed crisis situation, in the paper's view, is not by endless discussion in the national assembly of such items as growing prices or shortages of foodstuffs, which creates merely a semblance of concern for theneeds of the popular masses, but through revision of the current economic course and rejection of everything that damages the country's economy. The paper comes out against granting unlimited freedoms to private capital, for eliminating the "parallel exchange rate" of the Egyptian pound, factually meaning a devaluation. It calls for resolute measures to stabilise prices, to cooperation in marketing agricultural produce, and to work out an economic course in step with the vital interests of the popular masses.

CHRONIC ECONOMIC CRISES IN ISRAEL EXAMINED

LD051554Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, April 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Krutikhin reports: The Israeli radio a few days ago inquired how could the rank-and-file Israeli get rid of the impact of political conflicts, chronic crises in the economy, growing cost of living and social evils? The answer made by its commentators was quite unexpected: "He should use needling, an ancient method of affecting the nervous system used at a Tel Aviv's clinic." Well, this is not a hackneyed piece of advice, it is true. But Israeli radio and television workers are not in a hurry to followthis piece of advice. Following the example of other categories of working people, they went on strike a few days ago. The demands are the same--losses from the raging inflation should be compensated. Every year the index of retail prices grows by 30-40 percent, and Israeli pound devaluations became such a customary phenomenon that newspapers print just a few lines about every devaluation.

Representatives of other professions, who held strike after strike, are also not in a hurry to resort to needling. A strike of seamen and port workers has recently ended; engineers and teachers, firemen and workers are on strike. The responsibility for the growing cost of living is borne by the rulers of Israel who turned it into a source of constant tension in the Middle East, a springboard of aggression and expansion in that area, and economically--into a country living almost fully by American handouts.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON ISRAELI MOVE INTO LEBANON

Occupation Hopes

LD041754Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

["Policy of Annexation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, April 4, TASS--The Israeli invaders continue strengthening their positions in the south of Lebanon where they build strongholds and surround villages with barbed wire. The homes of refugees are wiped off the face of the earth with the help of bulldozers and explosions. The Beirut press carries numerous reports of looting and marauding by Israeli soldiers in the occupied districts.

Tel Aviv continues to ignore the Lebanese Government's demand for total withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

A statement made by an official Israeli Army spokesman concerning some reduction of Israeli forces in the occupied southern districts of Lebanon is seen here as a new maneuvre by the aggressor who strives to continue occupation under any pretext.

Israeli companies have already included the occupied Lebanese territory among the tourist zones. The first excursionists will go there next June. Israeli Prime Minister Begin is expected to open the tourist season in the occupied territory of this sovereign Arab state.

Local observers say that Israel is setting the stage for establishing in the occupied territory a puppet government to be composed of the representatives of the conservative forces. Israel hopes that "cooperation" with these forces will enable it to continue occupying southern Lebanon.

Religious Division

LD050851Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov report under general heading "Around a Separate Deal"]

[Text] Beirut, 31 March--Commenting on Israeli Defense Minister Weizman's visit to Cairo, the Lebanese press and public are noting that it took place while aggressor troops are occupying southern Lebanon. Encouraged by Cairo's position, the Israeli interventionists are continuing to seek every possible pretext to continue their occupation. The Lebanese press in particular draws attention to Israeli attempts to knock together a subordinate "army of local citizens" under the leadership of one Major Haddad.

The Beirut newspaper ASH-SHARQ points out that Israel is seeking to rekindle the fire of internal conflict in Lebanon. The division of Lebanon along religious lines is the ultimate goal of these actions, the newspaper notes. According to the Damascus newspaper AL-BA'TH, Israeli is trying to impose on Lebanon leaders who advocate cooperation with the Zionists to the detriment of the national sovereignty of their country. In other words, Israel intends to replace military occupation with political cooperation.

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM MOROCCO--On 31 March in the Kremlin Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin received Jorio, the ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco in the USSR. The ambassador handed to Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin a message from Hassan II, King of Morocco. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 March 78 LD]

CYPRUS PROTESTS LIFTING OF U.S. ARMS EMBARGO ON TURKEY

LD051146Y Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, April 5, TASS--Foreign Minister of Cyprus Nikos Rolandhis has presented a note to the charge d'affairs ad interim of the United States in Cyprus, resolutely protesting against the intention of the American administration to lift the embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey.

Mass demonstrations against Washington's plans have been under way in the capital of Cyprus for a few days. All streets adjacent to the U.S. Embassy and the American information centre are blocked by barbed wire and closed for car and pedestrian traffic.

NEW SOVIET-TURKISH TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN ANKARA

LD051646Y Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 5 TASS--A new protocol on goods turnover between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey for 1978-79 was signed in the Turkish capital. Trade relations between the two countries are of constant character and have a long record. They reflect the Soviet Union's principled and consistent course towards developing relations and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries, with its nearest neighbours, in particular. The first Soviet-Turkish trade treaty was signed as far back as in 1927. Recent years saw a continual and steady growth of Soviet-Turkish trade. Goods turnover between the Soviet Union and Turkey increased two and a half times over the past eight years. The newly-signed protocol envisages a more than 40 percent increase in goods turnover as compared with that provided for by the previous protocol. Economic cooperation between the two countries constantly gains in scope. Such projects as the country's biggest industrial enterprise--the Iskenderun metallurgical complex and the Seydisehir aluminium plant, which is the biggest one in the Middle East. The development of the heavy industry not only strengthens the country's economy but also helps solve the employment problem, which is quite acute for Turkey. The mutually-advantageous and stable character of Soviet-Turkish economic relations is noted here. Cooperation between the two countries lessens Turkey's dependence on Western monopolies, and to develop it further is the real way to overcome the country's financial and economic difficulties.

Trade Minister's Remarks

LD060706Y Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 5 TASS--The Turkish minister of trade, Teoman Koprululer, expressed deep satisfaction with the Soviet-Turkish protocol on trade turnover in 1978-1979. He stated that the signing of the protocol is a new important step not only in further expanding trade but also in consolidating cooperating with the friendly Soviet Union in other fields. The minister noted the growth in the volume of trade between the two countries as compared to the previous period and the expansion of the range of goods. It is particularly important that the list of Soviet goods includes industrial and agricultural equipment and machinery that are extremely needed for the development of Turkey's economy, minister Teoman Koprululer stressed.

RED SEA MANEUVERS LINKED TO CONFLICT IN HORN OF AFRICA

LD052236Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Wire services report joint naval exercises of the United States, Britain and France off the shores of Ethiopia. The exercises involve 14 ships, including missile carriers and destroyers. Here is a comment by our observer Valeriy Sedov:

The time and place of the exercises are indicative. Obviously certain Western quarters cannot get reconciled to the fact that the events in the Horn of Africa are not taking the desired turn, so they are trying again to heighten tension and provoke a new conflict. The naval exercises followed the visit to Mogadiscio of the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Richard Moose. He had talks on direct sales of American arms to Somalia.

The NATO countries' provocations in the Horn of Africa are supported by reactionary Arab circles. This is especially true of the countries through which the West supplied the Somali forces of intervention with arms. At the Cairo session of the Arab League Council, which has been boycotted by Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Syria and southern Yemen, the reactionary Arab regimes have come out for giving Somalia all-round aid. Their stand undoubtedly plays into the hands of the Western countries, which obviously seek to build up tension in the Horn of Africa by holding military exercises off the shores of Ethiopia and promising arms to Somalia.

It is hardly accidental that the United States, Britain and France are holding their naval exercises at a time when Ethiopia is trying to eliminate the aftermath of Somali aggression and when preconditions have emerged for restoring peace in the region. The Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Orientation takes the view that this show of strength is intended to intimidate Ethiopia and sabotage the initiatives of the Organization of African Unity and friendly socialist countries aimed at removing the tension in the Horn of Africa.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE ETHIOPIA ON VICTORY DAY

LD051634Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS --Leonid Brazhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent a telegram to the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of Ethiopia, Leiutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam contratulating him upon victory day.

Events related both to the past and present of Ethiopia patently demonstrate its resolve to uphold the independence and territorial integrity of its country, the telegram says. Soviet people follow with much attention and sympathy its efforts directed at the implementation of the aims and tasks of the national democratic revolution and with it further successes in defending progressive socioeconomic transformations from intrigues by forces of imperialism, external and internal reaction.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, expressed confidence that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia will strengthen and develop in the interets of the peoples of the two countries, for the good of peace, freedom and progress.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER SOKOLOV IN ... FROM ... MBIQUE

LD051417Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, who was in Mozambique on an official visit at the invitation of Mozambique National Defense Minister A.J. Chipande, returned to Moscow on 2 April.

At the airport Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov was welcomed by Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals and officers.

ANGOLA COMPLAINS TO UN ABOUT RENEWED ZAIRIAN AGGRESSION

LD051958Y Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 5, TASS--The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, Paulo Jorge, has informed the United Nations secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, about Zaire's new armed attack on Angola. In a letter to the United Nations secretary general, Paulo Jorge pointed out that recently a big Zairian military contingent supported by planes and helicopters had violated Angola's eastern border. The People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola immediately rebuffed the violators of the border. The Zairian troops were forced to hastily retreat back to their territory.

The Angolan foreign minister drew the attention of the international community to the dangerous nature of the recurrent hostile acts by Zaire and to the present concentration of Zairian troops on the border between Angola and Zaire.

BREZHNEV, EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD040919Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has sent President Macias Nguema Bijogo Negue Ndong of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea a telegram conveying cordial congratulations to the friendly Guinean people on the day celebrating the total and absolute independence of the working people and revolutionary people of Equatorial Guinea.

In his telegram in reply the president of Equatorial Guinea expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams of L.I. Brezhnev and the president of Equatorial Guinea express the confidence that the fruitful cooperation and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea will develop successfully and strengthen for the good of both countries' peoples.

BRIEFS

SPORTS PACT WITH ETHIOPIA--Addis Ababa, March 31, TASS--An agreement has been signed here on the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia in physical culture and sports. It envisages, specifically, joint measures to promote broader popularisation of sports in Ethiopia. Commenting on the agreement, signed by representatives of the USSR Sports Committee and the Ethiopian Commission on Physical Culture and Sports, the commission chairman, Idnekachu Tessema, emphasized that realisation of this agreement would strengthen Ethiopia's sports ties with socialist countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD]

ORGANIZATIONAL REPORT ISSUED AT 11TH CPI CONGRESS

LD041346V Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bhatinda, April 4, TASS--A report on organizational work and objectives of the Communist Party of India [CPI]for the coming period was submitted today for the delegates' discussion at the 11th Congress of India's Communist Party, now under way here. The report was delivered by M. Farouki, member of the Central Executive Committee of the CPI who has said that in a period under review a great volume of work has been done in broadening the membership of the party, ideological education and organizational strengthening of its ranks. The membership of the CPI over the period increased from 355,000 to 546,000. The reporter called for further invigoration of the party's activities in mass organizations of the working class, peasantry, agricultural workers, youths, students, women.

The report sets the task of forming a strong mass communist party, which is deeply rooted amid the basic strata of the working people, is guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism and carries out a principled and flexible strategy and tactics.

The congress delegates passed a resolution on the situation in the Middle East. The resolution points out that the 11th Congress of the CPI denounces the conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces in Arab countries, the aim of which is to weaken the unity and struggle of the Arab peoples, to isolate them from the best friends--the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the progressive forces of the whole world. The 11th Congress of the CPI resolutely denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The congress continues its work.

CPSU'S ALIYEV MEETS WITH INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD060518V Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai has received Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who is in Delhi and who conveyed Comrade Brezhnev's greetings and best wishes to the prime minister and the entire Indian people. He also expressed confidence in the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India.

For his part, Prime Minister Desai said that Soviet-Indian friendship corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries and is an important factor in the struggle for the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of world peace.

GENERAL ALTUNIN WELCOMES KUTAKHOV FROM INDIA VISIT

LD051415V Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report under general heading: "Return Home"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, who had been on an official visit to India at the invitation of Air Marshal H. Moolgavkar, Indian chief of air staff, returned to Moscow on 2 April.

At Sheremetyevo airport, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was met by Army General A. T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals and officers.

Among the welcoming party were diplomats from the Indian Embassy in the USSR.

ALI BHUTTO APPEALS SENTENCE TO SUPREME COURT

LD251720Y Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Islamabad, March 25, TASS--Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, former prime minister of Pakistan, who was sentenced to death by the high court of Lahore, today appealed to the country's supreme court for mercy.

DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES MIRROR DISCONTENT IN PAKISTAN

LD051013Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Baykov report: "Decision by the Pakistani Authorities"]

[Text] Islambad, 31 March--The Pakistani military administration has extended "indefinitely" the October 1977 ban on political activity.

The decision, local commentators point out, underscores the tense situation that has persisted in the country since the military coup. Acute dissatisfaction among various strata of the population and above all the working masses is engendered by the authorities' policy of restricting democratic and trade union freedoms, encouraging the activity of big capital, and denationalizing industry. Despite the existing bans, protest demonstrations, meetings and strikes are taking place in various cities in Pakistan.

As defenders of the interests of the working people, the country's progressive forces are striving for the restoration of normal political life in the country and immediate parliamentary elections which would open the way to overcoming the difficulties Pakistan is experiencing.

JAPANESE MILITARISTS' STRATEGIC PLANS AIMED AT USSR

LD041430Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1101 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 April--TASS political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

Shin Kanemaru, head of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency, has actively joined the campaign to scare the Japanese about the mythical "Soviet threat." As reported by AFP, Kanemaru, speaking at a meeting of the House of Councillors Budget Commission, claimed that Japan "could hold out in the event of an attack (?) by the Soviet Union only for a week or two, and would then have to turn to the United States." A war with the Soviet Union, he said in developing this thesis, would mean a struggle "between the warrior wielding a bamboo spear and a soldier armed with an automatic weapon." Thus follows the logical conclusion: "Japan must strengthen its defence capability in order to defend itself (!) for at least a week or two before turning to the militarily powerful United States for help within the framework of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty."

The absurdity of Shin Kanemaru's fantasies about "the threat of an attack by the Soviet Union" and the war which the USSR would supposedly start with Japan is so obvious that it seems hardly worth rejecting them. Let's try and sort out something else: why did the head of the Japanese military department find it necessary to state such nonsense? There can only be one conclusion: Scaring the Japanese people with the prospect of a Soviet attack had one definite objective: to justify Japan's enforced militarization, the further strengthening of its military alliance with the United States and more active Japanese participation in performing Pentagon strategy in the Far East and Asia.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Kanemaru, in making claims about a "Soviet threat," favored signing a so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" with Peking, which contains a clause directly aimed against the Soviet Union.

The timing of these statements is very significant. It came at the height of the debate in Japan over the proposed Japan-PRC treaty which would draw Japan into an anti-Soviet alliance. The Peking leaders are increasing their pressure on Japan to surrender quickly to its solicitation. They do not conceal their aims. Quite recently, Teng Hsiao-ping told West German parliamentarians that China and Japan should join forces in the East, and the West European countries and the United States in the West, to surround the Soviet Union.

Shin Kanemaru is obviously currying favor with Peking in this matter. That is not all: Recently, the Japanese war department has been taking more practical steps to improve contacts with the PRC's Armed Forces. Let us recall this latest step--the arrival in Peking last week of members of Japanese military intelligence. As the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN reported, they were due to visit the Chinese Ministry of Defense and certain Chinese army units.

These latest remarks by Kanemaru confirm the already known truth: The point of the strategic plans of the Japanese militarists is aimed at the Soviet Union. At present, apparently, the Japanese military leaders would like to use Peking as their own secret weapon.

This is a hopeless and dangerous undertaking.

U.S. TROOPS PREPARED TO RETURN TO ROK IN EMERGENCY

LD040917Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Yu. Shtykanov article: "Props of the Dictatorial Regime"]

[Text] Gen B. Rogers, U.S. Army chief of staff, declared recently in Seoul that the United States intends to give the Seoul regime the tanks, helicopters, guns and other combat equipment that the American ground forces in South Korea use. According to the Pentagon's scheme, the transfer of combat equipment to the South Korean Army will help "compensate" for the upcoming partial withdrawal of American ground forces from South Korea.

The withdrawal of American ground forces is proposed over the course of 4 or 5 years under various conditions. It must be remembered that American air and naval forces will remain in South Korea, and so the troop withdrawal will be incomplete. The first 6,000 U.S. troops are planned to withdraw from South Korea at the end of this year. Regarding subsequent withdrawal of American troops, Washington and Seoul have agreed that this will depend on the following conditions: possible changes in the situation surrounding South Korea and the modernization of its armed forces.

The first condition leaves Washington the right to review or postpone the withdrawal depending on the prevailing situation. As is well known, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is disturbing. It is primarily the United States and its puppet, the Pak Chong-hui antipeople dictatorial regime, which are to blame for this. Utilizing the American military presence, Seoul's rulers are fueling the tension on the Korean Peninsula and constantly perpetrating armed provocations against the DPRK.

After the withdrawal of American ground forces from South Korea, Washington does not rule out transferring U.S. Armed Forces there. Thus, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently declared that if an emergency situation arises on the Korean Peninsula, South Korea will be supplied with American troops not only from Japan, but also mobile air force and naval formations deployed in the Pacific and on the U.S. west coast.

Washington has often repeated lately that "U.S. policy is aimed at preserving the country's military might in Asia." This also applies to South Korea. The Pentagon intends to compensate for the planned withdrawal of its ground forces from South Korea by strengthening and further modernizing the Seoul army. It is with this aim that the armaments of the American ground forces in South Korea will be transferred to Seoul. The U.S. administration intends to implement a broad $2 billion program of support for the Seoul regime. It is proposed to supply Seoul with the latest missiles of various classes. Gen B. Rogers indicated that Washington is currently deciding the question of giving the South Korean army Chapparal class surface-to-air missiles.

The further armament of the Seoul regime and the militarization of South Korea result in the supercharging of tension on the Korean Peninsula and create a threat to the cause of peace in the Far East.

LUIS CORVALAN ATTACK ON PINOCHET, PRC CITED

LD0610477 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--"The movement of international solidarity with the Chilean patriots fighting against the fascist Pinochet junta is growing in scope, developing and strengthening, being a powerful support for the people of Chile," General Secretary of the Chilean Communist Party Luis Corvalan said in a TASS interview. He specially stressed that a leading role in this worldwide solidarity movement is played by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The people of Chile relying itself on the aid and support of wide international public is determined to put an end to the hateful dictatorship and the cause of unification of all the democratic forces is confidently advancing. The Chilean Communist Party and the other popular unity parties strive for consolidation of all the opposition forces, for putting an end to the junta rule, for creating a provisional government that would open the way to democracy and progress to Chile.

As the struggle against the Pinochet clique is gaining in strength, the dictatorship is getting weaker and the process of its demoralization and the period of internal strife is beginning, Luis Corvalan went on to say. There may be such changes in the structure of the present regime that may lead to Pinochet's removal. In this case, we will be guided by facts in our evaluations and analyze the policy of those who will replace him. The crimes perpetrated by the junta cannot, of course, and must not remain unpunished. But the fighters against fascism, for democracy in Chile are not seeking revenge, they are seeking justice. We are convinced that fascism in Chile will be swept aside and the people of Chile will win.

A sharply discordant note is struck by Peking against the background of growing international support for the Chilean patriots, Luis Corvalan went on to say. It is an open secret now that the Chinese leadership is envigorating its relations with the fascist Pinochet junta in all fields. This alliance of the Maoists with the forces of the most diehard reaction is added proof of the contents and trend of Peking's foreign policy line, which is permeated with militarism, hegemonism and anti-Sovietism. At the same time, the alliance between Peking and the Pinochet clique is evidence of the fact that in the name of achieving their great-power designs the Maoists are ready to strike alliance with anybody, including open fascists.

The Chilean patriots evaluate Peking's policy, of course, not only from the viewpoint of the latter's relations with the Chilean fascist regime, Luis Corvalan went on to say. The attention of Chilean and international public was attracted by Peking's reaction to the recent address by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, reaffirming readiness to normalise relations between the USSR and PRC. The fact that Peking has rejected this constructive step can be assessed only as a fresh anti-Soviet move, which is resolutely condemned by all progressive forces. Peking's negative answer to the act of goodwill from the Soviet Union graphically shows once again the full departure of the Chinese leadership from the positions of the international communist and working class movement, Peking's full teaming up with imperialist reaction.

BREZHNEV, USTINOV, ZAMYATIN ARRIVE IN VLADIVOSTOK

LD060758Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretaty of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Vladivostok today. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived along with Comrade Brezhnev.

At the railroad station Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov were met by Lomakin, first secretary of the Primorskiy Kraykom; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy; and members of the bureau of the Primorskiy Kraykom.

Brezhnev Addresses Party Officials

LD061128Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held a conference today in Vladivostok with the first secretaries of CPSU kraykoms and obkoms in the Far East and members of the bureau of the Primorskiy Kraykom.

Taking part in the conference were: Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Lomakin, first secretary of Primorskiy Kraykom; Avramenko, first secretary of Amurskaya Obkom; Shaydurov, first secretary of Magadanskaya Obkom; Leonov, first secretary of Sakhalinskaya Obkom; Chernyy, first secretary of Khabarovskiy Kraykom.

In their speeches the first secretaries noted the great significance of the measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee and by Comrade Brezhnev personally for the economic and social development of the Far East and for increasing the prosperity of the working people. They stressed that all branches have achieved a high and stable rate. The directions for the comprehensive development of the krays and oblasts of the Far East laid down by the 25th CPSU Congress provide opportunities for raising labor productivity and considerably increasing all social production.

An analysis of the national economy's development rates gives every ground for considering that the tasks of the 5-year plan will be successfully fulfilled.

The comrades who spoke noted that the krays and oblasts have fulfilled in the main indicators the tasks of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Socialist competition has a positive influence on production quality and labor efficiency. The award of banners to winners of all-union socialist competition is seen by the working people as a tremendous incentive.

In the speeches by the leaders of the krays and oblasts, a number of wishes and critical comments were made. In particular, the abnormal operation of rail transportation was noted as having a negative effect on enterprises' fulfilling their obligations to their related enterprises, and has led to breaches in the rhythm of work and to having timber and other material needed by the national economy piled up at stations. The work of a number of industrial ministries, whose deficiencies mean that the Far Eastern krays and oblasts are delayed in completing the construction of planned projects, was criticized.

Those who spoke devoted a great deal of attention to the preparation and implementation of the spring sowing. This work is proceeding in an organized manner, and in accordance with the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on this matter.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed the conference: [announcer read] At our conference today, we have discussed questions related to the comprehensive economic development of Eastern Siberia and the Far East, which were set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the December Central Committee plenum. These same questions were touched on during my meetings with leaders of a number of krays and oblasts during our journey to Vladivostok. To briefly express what has been achieved by the beginning of the third year of the 5-year plan, it amounts to considerable successes that are a credit to our party. In 2 years of the 5-year plan, there has been a considerable growth in the economic potential of each republic and oblast and in the country as a whole. Comrades, you also have noted the successes in developing your krays and oblasts, although you have also expressed fair criticisms. In these years the basic production assets of the national economy have increased. Let me say for comparison that this growth is equal to the total volume of production assets at the country"s disposal in the mid-fifties.

The reequipping of industry on the basis of utilizing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution is not going badly, and we are obtaining returns from the party's consistent and directed agrarian policy.

Despite the fact that over the past 3 years we have experienced droughts in many areas as well as other climatic difficulties, the general upsurge in agriculture as we outlined it at the July plenum has exerted a favorable influence on agricultural development. Over the past 2 years a great amount of capital construction work has been done. Almost R240 billion has been invested in developing the economy in these years.

Our economic successes provide the foundation for the steady increase in the people's welfare. In these 2 years we have implemented the increase set in the 5-year plan targets regarding the average earnings for several categories of industrial, clerical and professional staff, expanded the social services funds and considerably enlarged the quantity of new housing. You say that little has been done. And yet in these 2 years alone, 22 million soviet people have obtained improved living conditions.

Such are, in short, the results in the economic and social realms that show our party's activities in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee plenums. But comrades, you have spoken today of both our successes and our shortcomings. I realize that this was primarily inspired by a wish to correct the failings which exist. Listening to your reports, I paid attention above all to the way in which your oblasts and krays are overcoming the bottlenecks--so to speak--and difficulties we spoke of at the December plenum.

Primarily, of course, this includes the rational and careful utilization of all our assets: raw materials, materials and agricultural produce. The various kinds of losses in the economy must be kept to a minimum. You all express justified complaints about the work of railroad transportation: there are not enough empty cars to take freight away; the cars are not supplied at a steady rate, and so on--and so the stations do not cope with the scheduled dispatch and offloading of freight that is needed by industry and agriculture. In 1978, we have allotted even greater capital investments that are earmarked by the 5-year plan for the capital reconstruction of railroads, for building new ones and for increasing the stock of freight cars.

But I wish to say that the transportation difficulties do not arise only from a shortage of transportation means. Transportation planning must be improved; the number of empty runs must be reduced; cars must be sent to the proper spot in time to take freight away; time losses in loading and offloading must be cut, and warehouse premises must be put in order.

Today, you have told me that it takes a long time in your oblasts to resolve the question of removing timber. I was told that in Irkutskaya Oblast as well. Timber sometimes lies for 2 to 3 years at the station because cars are not supplied on time to take it out. Timber starts to rot, and meanwhile industry goes short of timber materials; this applies to both paper and wood products. The question of transporting timber products must be solved by the ministries and other departments involved. We cannot put up with such an abnormal situation. One bottleneck--and this is apparent from your speeches today, comrades--is still the tardy commissioning of industrial enterprises and uncompleted construction work. I have already spoken on this more than once and would like to repeat: Solving this question is a matter of prime importance. We will strictly take to task all those who are responsible for violating the Central Committee plenum decisions.

The state of affairs whereby one manager blames another, alleging that he was not supplied with building materials, pipes and the like, must be ended. Such excuses cannot be used to shrug off responsibility. We have not invested leaders of ministries and departments with powers for them to engage in useless correspondence among themselves but to solve concrete, practical questions. We will not tolerate waste.

By no means are productive capacities being fully used everywhere in your oblasts. You must agree that this fault exists. This arises because of poor use of shifts, interruptions in supplies of raw materials, various parts and so forth. I say this once again in order to attract the attention of party and economic organizations. Comrades, we must once more look at existing internal reserves and confer with leading workers in production with regards to better utilization of productive capacities and to waging the fight to implement this task. Otherwise capacities are not always fully used but money is demanded for new building work of the same type.

I remember an instance when I visited an Irkutsk factory a day or so ago. A worker--rationalizer--invented a gadget which doubled labor productivity. The worker told me this himself. So, to talk with workers, listen to them, and take in what they say, is both important and necessary.

Yet another question, this time concerning the fluctuation of cadres. We have to think a great deal about how to secure cadres in the Far East. It seems that fluctuation is explained by shortages in housing and amenities. We must not forget to take into account climatic conditions which demand improvements in supplies of warm clothing and other goods. Mention was justly made here of the need to develop the agricultural basis by maximizing private production so as to satisfy the demands for meat, milk, and vegetables by production means within the respective oblast and kray.

We are approaching the spring sowing season. It must be carried out in the shortest possible time and without any losses. In addition, care must be taken to safeguard the future harvest. The effectiveness of agricultural production can be increased by reducing the quantity of grain, vegetables and potatoes lost. If the right preparations are made to store them, and if the problem of speedy transportation is correctly solved, this task can be solved. This must be taken up by ministries and departments and by party and economic organizations at every level.

Allow me, dear comrades, to thank you for the welcome, to wish you all great successes in your noble labor and to wish the working people of your oblasts and krays new labor achievements for the good of our great homeland. I am convinced that party, soviet and economic organizations will more fully utilize the reserves of the Far East, will multiply our country's riches and will fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

The participants in the conference expressed deep gratitude to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for devoting great attention to the development of the Far East, the growth in the living standards of the inhabitants of the kray, and for his speech in which he made concrete proposals directed at successfully realizing the tasks of the 5-year plan.

On behalf of the working people of the Far East, Comrade Lomakin wished Leonid Ilich Brezhnev great successes in his tireless activity for the good of the Soviet people and the cause of peace.

VARIATIONS TO BREZHNEV REMARKS ON SPRING FIELDWORK TASKS

The following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Brezhnev's Visit to Western Siberia," and subtitled "Discusses Spring Fieldwork Tasks," published in the 31 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 3, were taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 1 April, page 1:

Page R 4, paragraph two, line three reads . . . it is therefore necessary to direct the oblast's party and economic aktiv, local soviets of people's deputies, local agricultural organs,and kolkhozes and sovkhozes toward organizing the punctilious fulfillment of agricultural . . .

Same page, paragraph five, line two reads . . . measures must now be taken to insure in the fall the transporting, processing and . . .

VARIATIONS TO BREZHNEV SPEECH IN KRASNOYARSKIY KRAY

The following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Brezhnev's Tour of Siberia, Far East," and subtitled "Brezhnev Krasnoyarskiy Kray Speech," published in the 3 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, were taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 2 April, page 1:

Page R 2, paragraph two, line one reads . . . your region's rich ore and raw materials resources are very close to the processing enterprises . . .

Same page, paragraph six, last line reads . . . the level of ideological-political work with the people.

VARIATIONS TO BREZHNEV SPEECH ON IRKUTSK SHORTCOMINGS

The following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Brezhnev's Tour of Siberia, Far East," and subtitled "Speech in Irkutsk," published in the 3 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Page R 3, were taken from the 3 April Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, page 1:

Page R 4, last paragraph, line one reads . . . are developing erratically. Apparently this is the chief shortcoming. For example, . . .

Page R 5, paragraph four, line seven reads . . . all year round. Can't we do this? It can be . . .

Same page, paragraph six, line one reads . . . this is the Moskovskiy Sovkhoz, which supplies . . .

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AIR PATROLS MONITOR OIL POLLUTION IN BLACK, AZOV SEAS

LD031247Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[A. Dergachev report: "Patrol Over the Sea"]

[Text] Novorossiysk--Workers of the Black and Azov seas Water Protection Service have made their first sorties by aircraft.

On one of their flights an oil slick was noticed at a distant tanker moorage area in Tsemesskaya Bay. Workers of the Novorossiysk hydrochemical laboratory subsequently determined that a large bulk tanker was responsible for the pollution of the sea. It was, moreover, established that the administration of the Shekharis oil terminal had not taken urgent steps to collect the spilled petroleum products. Sanctions followed: fines were imposed on the tanker's first mate and on the oil terminal's chief. Other punishments were also imposed on officials of the oil terminal.

Sea lanes from Novorossiysk and Tuapse run in the direction of the Bosphorus, Kerch, Odessa and other ports. The Seawater Protection Service is particularly vigilant on these sea lanes. The aircraft have a detector installed which aids in locating a ships and acturaely establishing their direction even under conditions of poor visibility. One cloudy day the detector "picked up" an oil slick in the wake of the Leningradksiy Komsomolets tanker.

The use of airborne "sanitation inspectors" has greatly facilitated the work of the Black and Asov seas' Water Protection Service. Not a single instance of sea pollution now goes undetected.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST FIRES--There have been more than 90 fires during the first 3 months of this year in Amurskaya Oblast. This is a 15-percent decrease in the number of fires as compared to the same period of last year. However losses incurred have almost tripled and many people have died as a result of the fires. The major cause of fires was carelessness and violation of fire safety regulations. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

KARAMKEN GOLD COMBINE--The Karamken mining and concentrating combine has completed final preparations and is ready to turn over the combine for operations to a state commission. The combine extracted its first batch of metal yesterday and will begin working toward fulfilling its annual gold and silver extraction plan in April. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW]

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS STATE OF RSFSR FODDER RESOURCES

LD0514277 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin agricultural review: "The Foundation of the Fodder Base"]

[Text] In the third year of the 5-year plan, RSFSR livestock raisers intend to achieve high targets. In response to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee letter on mounting socialist competition, they have pledged to sell to the state 9 million tons of livestock and poultry; 33.5 million tons of milk; 24 billion eggs, and 260,000 tons of wool, which is in excess of the average annual level of the preceding 2 years.

Fulfilling these high socialist pledges largely depends on the condition of the fodder base. In the current year the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to procure at least 30-35 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock.

As is known, fodder begins with seed. Much work has been done on the farms for preparing the seed for sowing. Over the entire RSFSR the requirements with respect to oat, pea, sunflower and corn seed are fully covered. However, certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes must still organize the delivery and exchange of this seed in the time remaining before going out onto the fields.

The farms of the Mariyskaya ASSR, the Primorskiy Kray, and the Arkhangelskaya, Kaliningskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Chitinskaya and certain other oblasts have perennial grass seed for the entire sowing area. But in some areas, there is a shortage. This applies primarily to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kalmytskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya autonomous republics and the Tomskaya, Omskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are slow in preparing grass seed for sowing. More than half the seed does not meet the standard sowing requirements, especially in terms of contamination with weed seeds. This work is being performed unsatisfactorily by the farms of the Tuvinskaya ASSR, where all the seed checked has proved to be noncertified. An alarming situation with respect to seed clearing has developed in the Irkutskaya, Novosibirskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts.

Mention should be made of the fact that at the moment the specialized seed-raising farms are incapable of meeting the increasing need for meadow and pasture grass seed. This is why it is important to expand grass seed rearing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and establish seed-growing areas without fail in order to fully meet their requirements with respect to clover, alfalfa, sainfoin, awnless brome grass and other grass seed.

This year, much is to be done to increase the production of fodder protein, which will make it possible to utilize forage far more efficiently. Correct action is being taken by those farms which are paying great attention to raising pulses and grain-forage crops and to increasing the sowing of peas. The cultivation of soya and the movement of this crop to new regions is of exceptional significance.

The sowing of postreaping and postmowing crops is an additional reserve for increasing the production of grain and fodder. On average over the year hardly more than 1 million hectares are occupied with these crops on the republic's farms. This is very little. There is the potential for almost tripling the area. To do this it is now essential to prepare all the seed required.

One of the main directions in strengthening the fodder base is still the enhancement of the productiveness of natural meadows and pastures. In progressive farms these lands have long since been transformed into veritable fodder stores which provide the animals with valuable rations in the summer period. This year the work on improving the meadows and pastures will be continued. Thus, it is scheduled to carry out the radical improvement of hayfields and create cultivated pastures on 970,000 hectares. Land reclamation experts and chemists have a great part to play in raising the productiveness of natural fodder lands.

The timely and high-standard preparation of equipment is a most important condition for successfully carrying out the sowing and procurement of fodder.

Unfortunately, even now, scant attention is being paid to equipment repairs on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For example, hardly more than half the mowing machines and rakes have been repaired. Repair work is proceeding inadmissibly slowly on the farms of the Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Permskaya, Chelyabinskaya and certain other oblasts of the Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krays and of the Bashkirskaya and Dagestanskaya autonomous republics.

Following the example of progressive farms in the RSFSR, work is now being performed on creating harvesting and transportation complexes, detachments and teams for growing and procuring fodder. Sufficient attention is not, however, being devoted everywhere to this. In the Volga, Central Chernozem and East Siberian regions, fewer such subunits have been created than last year.

In order to increase the workers' and kolkhoz members' interest in growing and procuring fodder, supplementary payments for high quality fodder will be made on a wide scale this year.

At the present time express-laboratories are being set up on RSFSR farms to determine the quality of fodder. By the end of the 5-year plan more than 3,000 such laboratories will have been organized. In order to service these laboratories it is essential this year alone to train at least 2,000 laboratory technicians. And there cannot be any delay in this work.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN SOWING CAMPAIGN--According to data published by the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, by 4 April spring crops in the Ukraine were sown on 2.23 million hectares. Progress is the greatest in Ivano-Frankovskaya, Chernovitskaya, Lvovskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts. Individual farms in the republic's 11 oblasts have begun to seed sugar beets. In Chernovitskaya Oblast, sugar beets have been sown on 50 percent of the area assigned to that crop. Some kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Zakarpatskaya and Krymskaya oblasts have begun sunflower sowing. In Khersonskaya Oblast early spring crops have been sown on 152,000 hectares. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Apr 78 AU]

COSMOS-1,002 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD061532Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6 TASS--The USSR today launched the Cosmos-1002 artificial satellite of the earth. The sputnik carries scientific equipment to continue space studies.

The parameters of the sputnik's orbit are as follows: initial period of revolution 89.4 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth 305 kilometers; minimum distance 209 kilometers, inclination of orbit--65 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

EXPANDED EARTHQUAKE-FORECASTING PROGRAM PLANNED IN KURILES

LD041051Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 78 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[L. Ignatyev report: "Mechanics of Underground Storms"]

[Excerpts] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk--A series of earthquakes has just swept through the south Kurile Islands. It is interesting to note that these underground tremors were forecast by Sakhalin seismologists.

Scientists of the Sakhalin Comprehensive Scientific Research Institute are conducting a persistent search for precursors of earthquakes. Employees of the Seismology Department, headed by F. Monakhov, have organized a forecasting site in the Kurile Islands in the zone of the Pacific seismic belt, where earthquakes occur particularly frequently. Experimental research into hydrogeodynamic precursors has proved promising.

Observations have shown that 3-7 days before an earthquake the water level in wells sunk to obtain a steam and water mixture slowly falls and then rises a few hours before the quake begins. F. Monakhov's method makes it possible to forecast the force and timing of an earthquake 1-2 days before its starts. Some 15 earthquakes were predicted in this way in 1 year. This has inspired the seismologists. From experiments, they went over to organizing a permanent forecasting service. For this purpose wells will be sunk on several islands in the Kurile Chain, which will make it possible not only to forecast the time and force but also to indicate the exact site of an earthquake.

Similar research is now also being begun in other regions of seismic activity in the country, particularly Central Asia.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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